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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether subscribed to or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

BRISTOW'S INTRIGUE

A CHAPTER OF INSIDE HISTORY

Playing High for the Presidential Nomination.

The Ex-Secretary's Ingratitude to Delano—Complete Vindication of President Grant—Bluford Wilson's Efforts to Pervert the Truth Entirely Fail to Accomplish the Object Sought.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1876.

A few days before the adjournment of Congress, and pending the investigation of the whisky frauds by a committee of the House of Representatives, during the examination of Bluford Wilson, ex-Solicitor of the Treasury, some comments of the President of the United States on the statements of Wilson were given exclusively in these dispatches. The failure of the House committee to evolve out of their scrutinizing search anything but honest purposes on the part of the Executive, occasioned no less chagrin to the members of that body than to the friends of the ex Solicitor, who are now free to admit that he said too much, and so far from making out a showing that the Department was obstructed in his work, which it is presumed he had in view, he has demonstrated, so far as this matter is concerned, that he is not a responsible witness, nor even a reliable authority except in the matter of dates.

The friends of Wilson are now disposed to ignore his story, and declare that his testimony was entirely without the approval of ex-Secretary Bristow; and it is even stated that the ex-Secretary sent a friend on a confidential errand to Wilson to dissuade him from testifying at all, if possible, but if pressed by the committee, to answer in as vague terms as possible, so as not to bring the course of the ex-Secretary in conflict with the President. This may all be true, but no mention was made of it until the testimony was over, and after the President's comments, as given in the COMMERCIAL, became known. This seemed to open the eyes of the friends of the ex-Secretary, but Wilson, with his characteristically enthusiastic nature, had his say, and in the light of the intimate relations always existing between the ex-Secretary and the ex-Solicitor during the period of their eventful career in the Treasury Department, some credence must be given to his statements. As a sequel to the views of the President already given, it will be of value to give publicity to a few facts relating to this bold and threatening intrigue. The public life of Mr. Bristow and the skillful means by which he attained posts of eminence show that he was ambitious, and no one denies his right to use all honorable agencies to reach his object. His friends apparently had but little difficulty in instilling aspiration of the Presidency of the United States into him, and with so willing a subject it was not difficult to put in force any schemes looking towards that end. Foremost amongst those who were to manipulate the instruments to success were the Solicitor of the Treasury. The vast machinery of the Treasury Department was to be diverted in the interests of Bristow's nomination, and any official in the way of the Secretary's ambition was to be got rid of. One of the earliest movements in this direction was the breaking up of the old organization of the corps of Special Agents. At that time these political agents—for they are little else—were under the direct control of the Commissioner of Customs. That highly efficient officer was an ardent supporter of President Grant and his administration. All efforts to lure him into the Bristow ranks being met with a cold refusal of oppressive prosecutions of delinquent importers in New York, a formidable attempt was made by the Secretary's co-operators in the department to have him removed. The influence of the Commissioner, however, was superior to the machination of Bristow and his friends. Failing in this, however, it was necessary to wrest from the Commissioner of Customs the special agents, so that they could be used by more pliant hands. This was accomplished by transferred from the office of the Commissioner of Customs, where their duties belonged, to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury. They were at once under the direction of the immediate friend of the ex-Secretary. The department was thus put in trim for the manipulation of the convention. The next step was to get friends other than office holders. Many influential gentlemen and warm friends and supporters of the President were communicated with personally or by letter to join. It is due to the friends of the President to say that so far as it has come to his knowledge, but a very small fraction failed in their fealty to his interests. A yielding support was found, however, in the leaders of that recalcitrant faction which made the political tangent of 1872. At the time that this influence was being worked up, an auxiliary combination of potential newspapers was formed in the interests of Bristow's ambitiousness. The Washington correspondents of these journals heartily co-operated, and all information emanating from the Treasury Department was held exclusively for their manipulation. All others were excluded except such few whose personal relations with bureau officers were paramount to the newspaper combination monopoly. On several occasions the combination were badly beaten on their own ground in matters of news. The Secretary was taken to task. The worsted correspondents demanded some arrangements whereby there should not be a repetition of such a humiliation. This gave rise to the famous Bristow Order prohibiting all officers of the Department from communicating information to correspondents, and requiring that all matters for publication be sent to the chief clerk's office. This in a measure restored the combination to its monopoly.

The defection of Bristow and the uses to which the patronage of the Executive was being devoted were early pressed upon the attention of the President, but he could not credit the statements, and the part of Bristow was so well played that it was not until some time after the suspicions of the President were aroused. It was stated in a previous dispatch that the President was so in earnest in the prosecution of the whisky ring, that he declared in all matters as to the summary arraignment of those offenders to the wishes of Mr. Bristow, and carried this ready co-operation so far as to remove many personal friends for whom, to use the President's own words, "I had as high an opinion for honesty and capacity as I had for Mr. Bristow himself." The President was free to first to suspect the operations of the whisky thieves, but to Mr. Bristow he was willing to concede all the credit. The success which had attended the manipulation of the Treasury Department in the interests of Bristow had encouraged that gentleman to seek to extend his control of the power-ful influence of the executive patronage. A pretext for an onslaught upon Mr. Delano, the Secretary of the Interior, was found in some allegations against John Delano, the son of the Secretary. It is not essential to comment upon the truth or falsity of these allegations. It is sufficient to state authoritatively that the notice taken by Bristow of the affairs of another department was, to say the least, a piece of great ridiculousness; but the matter did not rest there. Mr. Bristow, when making his charges against young Delano, was very careful to give the Secretary himself an Parthian slap, and emboldened by the success of the Cabinet, even made a *quasi* accusation that the Secretary of the Interior was implicated in certain irregularities. To the surprise, however, was not at the boldness of Bristow's course, but at his latitude. Bristow, in the beginning of a public career, had no more ardent friend than Mr. Delano. Correspondence to this effect is in existence. When the President first mentioned the name of Mr. Bristow to his ministers for the Secretaryship of the Treasury, the announcement occasioned astonishment in the Cabinet. Mr. Delano alone promptly spoke out in terms of the warmest approval, and characterized Mr. Bristow as an efficient officer in all the posts which he had filled. When the circumstances was remembered in connection with Mr. Bristow's reflections upon the integrity of his friend and benefactor—for such Mr. Delano had been—it began to excite surprise. The indisposition of Mr. Delano to make public certain documents, which was urged by your correspondent, prevented thus early an exposure of the Bristow intrigue. Mr. Delano was retired, but the Bristow party failed to get their man. The next attempt of the Secretary was made upon the Department of Justice, through which he expected to control the delegates from the Southern States. The President, however, by this time was watchful of the manœuvres of his Secretary of the Treasury. The cautions of his friends now seemed to take a definite shape. The President now plainly saw, in his own language, on the part of his trusted Minister "an attempt to build up his own nomination at Cincinnati upon the ruins of my administration." It was, however, now too late to depose the intriguing Secretary and embarrass before the Convention, without playing into his own hands by placing him in the *role* of a martyr. It was nevertheless determined to request the resignation of Mr. Bristow immediately after the nominations at Cincinnati.

The removal of Mr. Bristow was naturally followed by the displacement of all his creatures in the Department, such as Assistant Secretary Burnham, Solicitor Wilson, Chief Clerk Wilson, Commissioner Pratt and Special Agent Yaryan. The Wilson testimony before the House Committee was, therefore, not extraordinary as a thing of malice. Its beneficial results promise to be the pre-eminent vindication of those whom it was intended to malign.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

TURKS VIOLATE AUSTRIAN TERRITORY.

ZARA, August 25.—The Turks yesterday violated the Austrian frontier near Ossolnik, seized ninety sheep and cattle, and fired upon the peasants, wounding one. Another was captured and decapitated. They also fired at the Austrian gendarmes and retreated into their own territory with their booty. Two companies of Austrian troops have arrived at Ossolnik.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, August 25.—At a conference last night between Prince Milan and the foreign Consuls, the latter urged peace, and the Prince declared his readiness to conclude peace on the basis of the *status ante bellum*.

VIENNA, August 25.—Prince Milan last night invited all the foreign Consuls to a conference at the palace. It is understood the conference related to negotiating an armistice and peace; that the Prince expressed a desire for peace, and requested mediation looking thereto.

THE PORTE REFUSES TO GRANT AN ARMISTICE.

BERLIN, August 25.—Germany has decided to send an officer to the Turkish headquarters to report any further cruelties. The Porte refuses to grant an armistice until preliminaries for peace are settled.

PRINCE MILAN'S PROPOSITION.

VIENNA, August 25.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following particulars concerning the overtures of Prince Milan for peace. Full justice having been done to military honor by the six days' fighting at Alexinatz, where there is no prospect of success for either side, the continuance of the struggle would only involve useless sacrifice of life and further losses. Therefore the Prince summoned the representatives of the guaranteeing Powers, declared his readiness gratefully to accept their good offices, and offered to respond to the counsels of Europe. He requested them to use their influence to re-establish a good understanding between himself and the Porte, and procure cessation of hostilities everywhere, including Montenegro. The foreign representatives immediately communicated by telegraph with their respective governments.

THE SERVIANS GAIN A GREAT VICTORY.

LONDON, August 25.—A special dispatch of the *Daily News* from Belgrade says: General Tchernayeff has telegraphed to Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday. General Horvatovich abandoned the pursuit of the Turks at Dreshbaba, and attacked the rear of the Turkish right wing. Tchernayeff at the same time attacked the Turks in front. The Turks were routed with a loss, according to Tchernayeff's dispatch, of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Thirty-one Russian officers were killed in this battle.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome telegraphs that a dispatch has been received there from Athens, dated August 16, announcing that a revolt has broken out in Argyr's pasha, the Albanians sent are pouring into Albania, Thessaly and Epirus.

The *Courier De France* has a dispatch from Vienna, which says the Russian Consul demanded justice of the Governor, who refused it. The Consul then left. Greeks then organized an armed force of volunteers, and a combat has already taken place at Prevesa between the Greeks and Turks.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Podgoviza reports that the Prince of Miridites has promulgated to assemble his Christian followers to march under his banner and assist the Turks. The Miridites are a powerful tribe of Roman Catholic Albanians, dwelling between Lake Scutari and Podgoritza. Since the beginning of the war the Turks and Montenegrins have been competitors for their aid. This alliance is supposed to be the result of an order from the Prince.

A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* says: It is almost certain that the war is about at an end. The Servians are ignorant of the fact that their Government is suing for peace. The news of Tchernayeff's victory is spreading like wildfire, and there is great rejoicing. Success at this time is unfortunate, as it will be made use of by the war party, but it may help Servia to secure better terms. Important diplomatic action on the part of the Great Powers and an ultimatum before Turkey and Servia may be expected immediately. Turkey will ask for permanent occupation by her troops of certain Servian fortresses, and a war indemnity.

A special from Theropia represents that persons surrounding the Sultan are determined that the state of his health shall not be known. Dr. Loiderisdori, in his report to the Turkish Government, says the Sultan is suffering from a purely nervous complaint. The correspondent adds that the truth of the matter is that Murad's brain is crazed, and the man is a mere wreck. He is never left alone. The country is really governed by the Hood. Ibrahim is almost a prisoner in the palace, and is denied communication with his friends.

Spain.

ANOTHER POLITICAL CONSPIRACY.

MADRID, August 25.—There are rumors that a political conspiracy has been discovered in Pamplona. It is stated that arrests have been made. The garrisons of Upper Navarre have been reinforced.

Caleb Cushing, Minister of the United States, will soon return on leave of absence.

Great Britain.

SOUNDINGS FOR THE CHANNEL TUNNEL—MUTINEER HANGED—STEAMSHIP BURNED.

LONDON, August 25.—Sounding for the tunnel to connect England and France will be finished by the end of August. The engineers report the results as very satisfactory.

Christos Baumbas, a Greek sailor, who, with four others, mutined on the bark Caswell, while on a voyage from Antifogasta to Queenstown, and who was convicted of murdering Captain Geo. E. Best, and other officers of the vessel, was hanged at Cork to-day.

The Irish rifle team sailed to day in steamship City of Berlin for the United States.

FLUSHING, August 25.—The steamer C. F. Funch, from New York, August 10th, for Antwerp, is on fire in Kaloo bank.

The Antwerp steamship C. F. Funch and cargo, previously reported on fire at Kaloo bank, will prove a total loss. Insurance $400,000. Crew saved.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 25.—The steamship Elysia, from New York, has arrived.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Higher barometer, lower temperature, northwest to northeast and variable winds, and generally clear weather, except possibly rain areas in Eastern Tennessee.

The steamship Main, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday; the Canadian, from Glasgow, at Farther Point, and the Hibernian, from Liverpool, at Baltimore.

A committee has been appointed by the Montreal Board of Trade to confer with Western business men on the question of commercial relations between Canada and Australia.

A fire at Lyons, Iowa, yesterday, destroyed E. Desrove's storehouse connected with his sash and blind factory, together with his stock and machinery. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

The schooner Ocean Spray, of San Francisco, has been taken to Portland, Oregon, by the revenue authorities, charged with introducing liquor and firearms among the natives of Alaska, and other illegal acts.

Deputy United States Marshal Kline yesterday brought down to Little Rock six men arrested for illicit distilling in Newton county, Arkansas. This makes eighteen men and six illicit distilleries captured by the revenue officers in the mountains of Newton county within the last month.

One hundred and fifty masons and stonecutters sailed from New York on Thursday for Scotland under a contract with John Coghill, to work on the parochial buildings in Greenock. They are to receive ten pence per hour for eight hours a day. One hundred and fifty more are to sail soon to Scotland.

The heaviest rain storm for several years passed over Wheeling on Thursday night, lasting three hours without intermission, flooding the houses and cellars on Main street, and making considerable loss to merchants who had goods stored in them. Bridges in the southern portion of the city were washed away, and cornfields throughout the section are badly damaged.

Sam Cary will act as bunghole for old Peter Cooper's barrels, says the *Ohio State Journal*.

THE KERR OBSEQUIES.

Funeral of the Late Speaker at New Albany, Indiana.

NEW ALBANY, IND., August 25.—In the forenoon to-day all the business houses in the city were closed as a token of respect to the dead Speaker, and nearly the entire population were on the streets, either taking part in the ceremonies or witnessing the grand pageant which was formed by the various societies in the city. At the appointed hour the various organizations moved to Spring street, taking their places in the line assigned them by the Chief Marshal, General Scribner. There were about twenty of these societies, including Masons, Odd Fellows, workingmen, the German societies, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Francaise and many others, with the members of the bar in this city and Louisville, the officers of the city governments of Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, the Congressional escort from Washington, State officers and other dignitaries from abroad. The procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in this section, and only exceeded by the funeral procession of Governor Willard, when a large body of the military of Kentucky and Indiana took part. The arrangements were most admirable, and everything satisfactory. Many of the houses along the line of march were heavily draped in black, tesufying the esteem in which the dead was held by the community. During the movement of the procession, the bells of the city were tolled. The streets on both sides were crowded with people moving in the direction of the family mansion. Upon the arrival of the procession at the house, it was halted, when the funeral services were performed by the Rev. S. Conn, of the First Presbyterian Church, preaching the discourse from Proverbs, 22d, I. The sermon was a feeling and touching one, and when referring to the life and character of the deceased and the purity of character which he ever maintained, there were audible sobs from many present. The preacher paid an eloquent tribute to the character of the deceased, as he had learned from the people who associated with Mr. Kerr during his entire life in this city. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of the Third Presbyterian Church, assisted Mr. Conn in the services. After the services, the burial case containing the remains was removed, and the line of march was taken up and proceeded to the solemn music of half a dozen bands, to the Northern Cemetery. At the grave the burial rites of the Masonic fraternity were recited by the officers of Jefferson Lodge No. 104, of which he was a member. The ground in which Mr. Kerr is buried adjoin those were Governor Willard is interred, and presents a profusion of beautiful spots in the cemetery. The tomb of Michael C. Kerr will become the shrine at which the lovers of truth, honor and courage will kneel in the future. Among the attendants upon the ceremonies were Governor Hendricks and several State officers, and a large number of citizens of Indiana. Governor Hoss and staff, of the Department of the South, and a number of distinguished citizens of Kentucky.

A BUNGLED EXECUTION.

A Murderer Hanged at Dayton, O.—The Rope Breaks on the First Trial.

DAYTON, O., August 25.—James Murphy, the murderer of Colonel William Dawson, was executed this afternoon. The murder was committed on the morning of the 1st of September a year ago. Dawson was the foreman of the Champion Plow Works of Dayton, and was attending the wedding party of one of his employees. Murphy, with several others, desired to enter the hall where the party was held. Dawson ordered them away, and they became insolent, when he threatened to put them out. They, in revenge, waylaid him on the street, and in midst of the struggle Murphy drew a knife, stabbing him in the heart. Murphy escaped on the first trial by a disagreement of the jury. He was convicted on the second, and sentenced to be hung to-day. Murphy was but nineteen years of age. He bore a bad reputation. He had maintained his innocence of the crime until yesterday, when he made a full confession of his guilt, in the presence of his counsel and the sheriff. His composure has been remarkable throughout, and on the scaffold this morning he evinced no simptom of nervousness. He made a few remarks, acknowledging his guilt, and the cap was then drawn over his head. The trap was sprung, but the rope gave way from his weight, and he fell to the floor. He was unconscious, and had to be carried to the scaffold. Another rope was procured, and at the second fall his neck was broken. Death ensued in nineteen minutes, when he was pronounced dead.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Party of Miners Attacked by Indians—Rich Returns from the Mines—New Telegraph Line.

CHEYENNE, August 25.—A party of fifteen men on a return trip from Deadwood were attacked by Indians on the 25th inst., ten miles beyond Sage creek, where Lieutenant Taylor's company of Twenty-third Infantry is stationed. Two horses were killed, three wounded and six stolen. The men escaped unhurt into the station, and Lieutenant Taylor sent out a detachment which recovered the wagons and property.

The latest news by the Black Hills *Pioneer*, published at Deadwood, is encouraging beyond measure. Eight hundred ounces of gold dust arrived in this city today, and yesterday a solid piece of quartz, consigned to the Paris coast for exhibition, which bristles with free gold all over. The piece weighs about twenty-five pounds, and is estimated to contain a hundred dollars in gold. This is from the Hyde mine, and specimens of the same ore are now on exhibition in Philadelphia, in the name of W. C. Burnett.

The telegraph line, which has been making rather slow progress, owing to the absence of escort for working parties, is now making headway. All the poles are being set to Hot Creek, fifty miles beyond Laramie. The work of stringing the wires began on the 1st. Communication was had over it last night from Platte river.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

LAST DAY OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE RACES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 25.—The attendance at the last day's races was about 3,000.

Summary—Class 2:26, purse $2,500.

Great Eastern	1	1	1
Ella Madden	3	2	2
Bateman	2	3	4
Hannah D	4	4	3
Grey Chief	5	5ds	

Time—2:23, 2:24, 2:24.

Class 2:20, purse $3,000.

Rarus	2	1	1
Clementine	1	2	2

Time—2:20¾, 2:21, 2:22¾, 2:20¾.

BASE BALL.

New York—Mutuals 4, Bostons 15. Chicago—St. Louis 8, Chicagos 6. Cincinnati—Cincinnatis 3, Louisvilles 1—eleven innings played.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Silas Osbrander, yard master of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, was thrown from a car at Cairo, yesterday morning, run over and killed.

John Jacob Zabriskie, the well known cotton yarn manufacturer at Hoboken, N. J., was drowned in his mill pond on Thursday, while returning home.

Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, widely known from her connection with the so-called Woman's Rights movement, died in Providence, R. I., on Thursday evening.

A fire at Wyandotte, Mich., yesterday morning, destroyed A. Liskey's store and dwelling. Mr. Liskey was suffocated while endeavoring to rescue goods from the burning building.

Peace Commissioners at Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 25.—The Peace Commissioners, some half dozen in number, arrived here to-day, *en route* to Omaha and points West, to talk with the Sioux Indians. Bishop Whipple will arrive and join them this evening, and they will leave within twenty-four hours on their mission. They are furnished with instructions from the Interior Department, which, it is said, are that they shall inform the Indians that they must leave their reservations and stop their depredations on the Black Hills miners or submit to extermination.

The Great Steinway Centennial Excursion.

The world-famous piano firm of Steinway & Sons have to-day proved that their philanthropy equals their business, pluck and prudence. Their long-talked of excursion to the Centennial at Philadelphia, took place this morning. Over 1,100 of their employees, and about 100 ladies, started at an early hour from the various establishments of Steinway & Sons, from Astoria, the factory, and Steinway Hall, *en route* for Philadelphia. This excursion is at the sole expense of the Messrs. Steinway; the cost of the trip will exceed $4,000. The excursionists are having a delightful time, and a concert has been given at Machinery Hall by Mr. F. Boscowitz, who performed on one of the unrivalled new scale Centennial Steinway Grands. Mr. William Steinway, and the sons of Charles Steinway, acted as a Committee of Arrangements.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Another Fruit of Democratic Economy.

Niggardly Appropriation for Public Schools in the District.

A Shortening of the Term Necessary.

Delay in Settlement of Applications for Pensions.

Record of the Belknap Impeachment

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1876.

Reducing the Term of Public Schools.

One of the results of Mr. Randall's economy in expenditures of public money will be to reduce the term of the public schools of this District from ten to eight months. The amount expended last year for school purposes, exclusive of expenditures for new school buildings, was $343,000, and the total amount appropriated this year is $290,000, or $53,000 less than the necessary ordinary expense of conducting the public schools, leaving out the increased cost of maintaining these schools arising from the natural increase of pupils. In considering this reduction on the school appropriation, the district commissioners and the school trustees have based their estimates for a school term of eight months, thus depriving the children of the District of the benefit of two full months' education. The estimates of the school authorities for the eight months are $5,000 in excess of the appropriation made for the school year of ten months. They promise to reduce these estimates if practicable, in order that the schools may be kept open for eight months; but if further reductions cannot be made, the school term will have still further to be shortened. Thus, in order to add $50,000 to the footing of their economic tables, the House of Representatives have thrown the school children of the District into the streets for two months of the school year. A few months will restore the Democracy results from the withholding of legitimate appropriations in order to furnish the Democracy with clap-trap for the Presidential campaign.

Record of the Belknap Impeachment Trial

The record of the Belknap impeachment trial, uniform with the bound volumes of the *Congressional Record*, will be issued about the middle of September. A full report of the trial in the Senate will also be ready for issue about the same time.

Payment of the Employees

Who were permanently discharged from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing last February, under the recent act of Congress giving each of them one month's pay, was commenced to-day. About four hundred were paid, leaving about as many more yet to be paid.

Delay in Settling Pension Applications.

The reduction made in the clerical force of the Pension Bureau will cause a long delaying of nearly two years in settling pension applications. This is another illustration of Democratic economy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1876.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending August 22, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

P. Munzinger, Philadelphia—Gas purifier.
T. C. Conrad, Philadelphia—Nut lock.
S. James, Philadelphia—Drawing board.
W. Mitchell, Philadelphia—Bale tie.
W. Evans, Philadelphia—Vehicle connection.
C. Kilburn, Philadelphia—Bedstead.
T. A. Scott, Pittsburgh—Car coupling.
C. Veale, Jr., Philadelphia—Soap cock.
S. K. Hall, Philadelphia—Heating apparatus.
J. E. Fitzhugh, Philadelphia—Hay elevator.
J. E. Fitzhugh, Philadelphia—Coal elevator bucket.
H. W. C. Tweddle, Philadelphia—Manufacture of gas.
A. J. Nellis, Pittsburgh—Potato digger.
W. Smith, Pittsburgh—Making pipe moulds.
T. A. Scott, Pittsburgh—Car coupling.
P. L. Weimer, Lebanon—Engine.
L. H. Hall, Springfield—Bee coverts.
F. Jarecki, Erie—Stop cock.
E. R. Taylor, Reading—Removing boiler scales.
J. H. Connelly, New Brighton—Fire extinguisher.
J. D. Davis, Sewickley—Boiler flue brushes.
Reissue—C. H. Morrison, Philadelphia—Paper bag machine.
Design—A. Heald, Philadelphia—Centennial belfry.

OHIO.

J. E. Scanlon, Cleveland—Hydrant.
M. Lister, Bellaire—Tuyeres.
D. Deshon, Bowerston—Nut lock.
R. D. Sayer, Westville—Water wheel.
J. W. Beyron, Jackson—Earth closets.
J. S. Hull, Cincinnati—Smoothing irons.
A. Scales, Circleville—Car coupling.
F. Way, Springfield—Rotary wringer.
Reissue—N. DuBrue, Cincinnati—Cigar mold.

PHILADELPHIA.

Excitement in Stocks—Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—There was much excitement among the brokers to-day caused by the fluctuations in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad stock, consequent upon the collapse of the coal combination. Stock closed last night at 44, and opened at about the same figure this morning. Towards noon it took an upward flight, and stopped at 50.

In the main Exhibition building this morning, a man named Winters, one of the guards, accidentally fell through an open door. He was pulling open one of the swinging windows in the barracks in the main building, at the west end, when a large pane of glass, from an height of fifty feet, fell on the top of the sash. It struck him on his upturned face, and then broke, cutting him on the forehead, cheek and nose, and severing an artery and several small veins.

POLITICAL.

Nevada.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The Nevada Republican State Convention assembled yesterday, and after effecting a permanent organization, adjourned till to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 25.—The Republican State Convention of Nevada to-day chose R. M. Daggal, W. W. Bishop and George Taffe, Presidential electors, and nominated Thomas Wrenn for Congress. Adjourned.

Virginia.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATION.

RICHMOND, August 25.—Governor G. C. Walker has been nominated as Conservative candidate for Congress from the Third district of Virginia.

Illinois.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MORRIS, ILLS., August 25.—The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional district here to-day nominated P. C. Hayes for Congress.

GILMAN, ILL., August 25.—The Democrats of the Eighth Congressional district to-day nominated George W. Parker, the Independent nominee.

Kansas.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

TOPEKA, KS., August 25.—The Democrats of the Third district to day nominated T. L. Davis for Congress. S. J. Crawford, who was nominated by the Greenback party, has withdrawn and supports the Democratic nominee.

State.

The Prohibitionists of Chester county announce a convention at West Chester on the 6th of September, to nominate a county Legislative ticket.

The Prohibitionists of Montgomery county have placed a county ticket in the field. This method of reaching for Tilden's "barl o' money" has become quite popular.

All the Republican meetings thus far held in the State are reported to have been well attended and enthusiastic. The party is thoroughly united for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Congressional Conference of the Twenty seventh district, after twenty-seven inconclusive ballots, adjourned from Wednesday until September 11th, when they will meet Warren and try it again.

The State Executive Committee of the Greenback party in Pennsylvania is to hold a meeting in Harrisburg on Tuesday next to nominate an electoral ticket and issue an address on behalf of Cooper and Cary.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Attempted Assassination in Blairsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., August 25, 1876.

James Wolf, while he was entering his home last night, was fired on by some unknown person, the ball making effect in the back. The wound it is not thought will prove fatal but is severe. A certain party is suspected and a warrant is in the hands of the Sheriff, who is in pursuit.

A PERSONAL CONUNDRUM.

Is Samuel J. Tilden a Perjurer?

[From the New York Times, August 22.]

One of Mr. Tilden's chief sources, of strength is the belief in his great wealth, a wealth which he has been lucky enough to acquire himself, and chiefly within the last fifteen years. Mr Tilden is anxious to have it believed that he was an earnest upholder of the Government in its war with secession, and did his full share in strengthening its hands. Yet we find on inquiry in the proper quarter that Mr. Tilden, whose voluntary contributions to the support of the nation's life do not appear where those of others are found, also took care not to contribute his due share of the involuntary contributions which in theory all of us were compelled to make. In other words our great reformer, our defender of honesty, our earnest supporter of the Government, contrived in very questionable ways to pay just as little as possible of the tax due from him on the great wealth he was acquiring during the ten years or more that a tax was imposed upon incomes.

The first income tax law was passed in August, 1861, and imposed a tax upon the incomes of that year, to be collected in the spring of 1862. Amendments were made in July, 1862, and at various later periods. As is well known, every one was required to make a return of his income under oath and with considerable detail. Mr. Tilden made returns for the years 1862 and 1863, but after that time he seems to have come to the conclusion that it was cheaper for him to make no return, but to leave Assessor to guess at his income, and then to pay a tax upon that sum so guessed at, with the penalty of fifty per cent. added, which the law imposed for failure to make a return. And so Mr. Tilden made no return of his income after that of 1863, for all the years during which that tax continued, which was down to 1872. We presume not one will suggest that year after year he submitted to pay a penalty for not making a return, and to pay besides his just share of the tax. This inevitable conclusion is, that he found it cheaper not to do as an honest citizen, as a sincere upholder of the Government, would have done—make out a correct return of his income annually, and pay the tax upon it. If any one has a lingering doubt upon that subject, it will vanish when we say that during the entire period of the imposition of the income tax Mr. Tilden, millionaire as he was, paid a tax on an average income, penalties included, of about fifteen thousand dollars a year. This, be it remembered, was during the years when he was receiving that large income from his occupation as a railway wrecker which has made his enormous fortune.

It was during these years that he was reorganizing the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, from which, alone, he admits under oath that he received in one year twenty thousand dollars in cash and a large amount of bonds; that he was a partner, counsel and trustee, gobbling up the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company in Illinois; that he was appropriating to himself the great profits of the Continental Improvement Company, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Peninsular Railroad Company in Michigan. It was during this period that, as counsel of Oakes Ames, he gave the advice which led to the Credit Mobilier, with its crop of frauds and scandals. It was during this period, too, that he was charged upon the books of the Erie Railway Company with twenty thousand dollars paid to him for legal services, extending over two months only. It was during this period that he purchased his costly residence at Gramercy Park. Yet, with all these sources and evidences of large fortunes, this earnest supporter of the Government contrived to pay a tax on an average income of only about fifteen thousand dollars a year. If the tax was enforced under the model reformer, we have no hesitation in saying he would have to disgorge a large sum out of which he has cheated the Government. Why do not the Government's messengers to compel him to pay up? There is, we believe, no statute of limitation against the Government in civil actions, so that a suit can be maintained, and as a criminal prosecution is barred, Mr. Tilden, if his evidence were needed, could not refuse to testify on the ground of criminating himself.

If such a course as we have suggested to the Government where it will find some conclusive testimony. On December 26, 1863, Mr. Tilden swore to a return, under oath, in which he said: "I do hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits, or income of Samuel J. Tilden, of the city of New York, and county of New York, in the State of New York, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on or exercised by me, or from any other source whatever, from 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the excise laws of the United States. Income from all sources, $7,118." In other words, in December, 1863, Mr. Tilden swore that his entire income liable to tax during the year 1862, was $7,118, and upon that sum, and that sum alone, did he pay any tax. But in his answer to the Congressional Committee of the House of United States in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company against himself and others, which answer was filed a few days ago, Mr. Tilden swore under oath as follows: "That for such services the defendant Tilden made charge of ten thousand dollars against said second mortgage bondholders, and the said charge was paid, by or on behalf of said second mortgage bondholders, on the 17th of October, 1862. * * * that the defendant Tilden, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of ten thousand dollars on account of professional services rendered to the first mortgage bondholders and the Receivers, which was paid to him by the said Azariah C. Flagg, on * * * and which payment appeared on the date of November 1st, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said Tilden, on account of professional services."

In other words, having sworn, in 1863, that his entire income for the year 1862 from all sources liable to taxation—counsel fees, dividends, profits, salary, and all sources alone—his services netted him seventy-seven thousand dollars. By his own sworn admission, therefore, Mr. Tilden stands indebted to the Government in a considerable sum for unpaid taxes for the year of 1862, and we have two oaths by Mr. Tilden utterly inconsistent with each other. And yet this man is the honest man, the reformer of the country!

We, of course, do not overlook the fact that Mr. Tilden's oath in 1862 was that his income liable to taxation was only $7,118, and that, in arriving at his taxable income, he was legally entitled to make certain deductions from his gross income. But it will be noticed in the first place, that even if he had no income whatever in 1862, except the twenty thousand dollars which he admits receiving from the Terre Haute Railroad Company, his deductions for expenses, taxes, &c., would have been nearly thirteen thousand dollars. That he made any such amount of deductions is clear from the fact that when, in 1863, Mr. Tilden made a detailed return of his income, he could not figure out the sum total of his income, expenses, taxes and other items allowed under the law, at only $6,552. But it is, of course, clear that in 1862, Mr. Tilden must have had much more than the twenty thousand dollars he admits having received from the Terre Haute Railroad Company. His professional income from other sources in that year must have been large. Moreover, that he had a considerable income from other sources is rendered certain by the fact that in 1863, when he made a detailed statement of his income for that year, he disclosed an income of nearly thirteen thousand dollars from dividends and interest on investments. It seems to us that it would be well for the Government to give Mr. Tilden a chance to explain matters under circumstances where a cross-examination would refresh his memory.

Mr. Tilden's answer in the Circuit Court, to which we have referred, contains other poignant evidence of still greater profits of his which escaped taxation. The complaint in that case charged that there was about $280,000 of mortgage bonds and $400,000 of stock of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, which were issued to Mr. Tilden and three other persons as Trustees, and which they had failed to account for. Mr. Tilden's answer, in effect, admits the charge of the receipt of the stock and bonds, or some portion of them, but says they were received by him and his associates not as Trustees, but as their own property, in return for risks assumed and services rendered. If this be so, and Mr. Tilden certainly cannot deny it if he permitted to deny it, here was a large amount of profits made during the period when the income t

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876.

HENDRICKS announces his intention of taking the stump in person. How those mules will kick.

TILDEN once said, during the war, that "Every soldier sent by LINCOLN into Virginia was constitutionally guilty of trespass, and justly liable to punishment under the common law."

REPUBLICANS throughout the State should see to it that their local organizations are promptly perfected. "The beginning," says an old Greek adage, "is half of the whole."

THE Attorney General has definitely decided not to recommend the pardon of any of the convicted and sentenced whisky conspirators. This will be sorry news to the Democracy.

THE Boston *Traveller* is authority for the statement that some ugly disclosures will soon be made about pardon brokerage in ANDREW JOHNSON'S time, seriously affecting the reputation of a living and a dead Democrat.

PRINCE MILAN is now reported as wanting peace. There can be no permanent solution of the present state of affairs in Turkey, except in the formation of an independent Sclavonic State on the South of the Danube.

THE circular of Attorney General TAFT, defining the powers and duties of United States Marshals, will be issued early next week. If the Southern Democrats want to escape Federal interference, all they will have to do is to let colored citizens alone.

NO LESS than eighteen Democratic papers in Indiana have bolted TILDEN, and now support the greenback Presidential ticket. The Republican press of that State is a unit in support of HAYES and WHEELER. These significant facts point their own moral.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN said: "The ballot in the hands of the colored man is destined to preserve the liberties of the nation." The Pittsburgh *Post* says: "The heinousness of this sin against right and common sense can never be sufficiently condemned."

THE "Mississippi plan" is, it seems, to be carried out in all the Southern States. Democratic plantation owners in Texas have concertedly agreed that no Republican meetings shall be held among the colored people, if threats, force and intimidation will prevent.

WE respectfully commend the closing words of Secretary BRISTOW'S recent address at Burlington, Vermont, to those reformers who have always sworn by him. He said: "The only hope for present reform—thorough, radical and complete—is in the success of the Republican party."

"BLUE Jeans" WILLIAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, has mounted the stump. He discusses the science of government on the basis of eight months experience in Congress with lemonade, pen-knives, crash-towels and stationery. His speeches are very effective—for the Republican party.

TILDEN, in his letter of acceptance, was as dumb as an oyster on the question of the public schools; in his campaign pastoral on the same subject, Archbishop PURCELL refers to "we Catholics" and "you Americans;" and the Democratic members of the United States Senate killed the school amendment. The people will be apt to bear these suggestive facts in mind.

ALL accounts from the South agree that the crops are growing better every year under free labor, that the stability of that labor is more regular, and that perseverance in one inflexible course of reconstruction had nearly reconciled all elements of society until "the Mississippi plan," with which the Democrats of the North are so greatly in love, afforded Southern politicos cutthroats a short cut to domination.

UNDER the protective system the industries of this country have thriven until some of them are able to compete, even in England, with the productions of that country, among whose manufacturers an impression is rapidly growing up that protection will soon become a necessity to them. We may be very sure that they will insist upon having it whenever that impression grows into conviction, notwithstanding all the free trade theories that may be promulgated.

FROM recently-published statistics it appears that in 1820 land in France sown in grain averaged about ten and one-half bushels per acre. In 1875 the average yield is stated at twenty one and a half bushels, or a doubling of production in half a century. As the French population doubles itself only in one hundred and sixty years, the above fact would indicate that food products are increasing faster than the mouths that are to consume them. This increase of production is due to the adoption of more scientific methods than those prevailing a half century ago.

WE VENTURE the prediction that neither TILDEN nor HENDRICKS will make any reply to the question submitted to them on behalf of the managers of the National Soldiers' Reunion, to be held at Caldwell, Ohio, September 5, proximo. The question is brief, as follows:

"Please have the kindness to answer completely to the soldiers of the Union, by letter if you cannot come, and by speech if you can come, this single question: 'What did you, or either of you, ever do or say, from 1861 to 1865, to advance the interests of that cause whose triumph we are to celebrate at our approaching reunion?'"

THE Democratic party, with TILDEN at its head, professes to be the ardent friend of Civil Service Reform; yet Tammany and anti-Tammany have split upon the proposition to divide the offices of New York city between them. Tammany insists upon two thirds of the nominees, and anti-Tammany claims a full half. The whole squabble between the two is a mere quarrel over the spoils; and a party that can get up such a quarrel, and carry it on with all the vindictiveness of factional feeling is not the party to reform the civil service of the country. Civil Service Reform was intended to prevent just what the Democracy of New York is now practicing.

MESSRS. HURD & HOUGHTON, of New York, have in press a life of General R. B. HAYES, written by Mr. W. D. HOWELLS, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. HOWELLS, aside from the fact of his birth and long residence in Ohio, enjoys exceptional facilities for the work he has undertaken, having been allowed access to the most valuable material, and possessing moreover rare literary qualifications. His "sketch," as he modestly calls it, will be a careful and accurate one, written in his usual graceful and charming style, and will give the country a better idea than it has yet had of the admirable traits of Governor HAYES' character, and his rare qualifications for the office to which it is now proposed to elevate him.

SEVERAL of the principal European governments have, it is stated, lately instituted a series of experiments with a view to utilize the magnesium light for coast signals and to introduce it in light-houses. The results of these experiments have not yet been fully made known; but it has been ascertained that this light has a far greater fog-penetrating power than any other; it has been seen very distinctly twenty-eight miles at sea, and much further in the shape of signal rockets. Recent investigations and analyses of the solar spectrum render it extremely probable that the light of the sun is in a great measure derived from the actual combustion of magnesium, sodium and other inflammable metals, which must constitute a large portion of the enormous mass of that luminary. Hence the magnesium taper is only a reproduction of the sun on a small scale.

IT IS safe to say that the South will never recover from its depression nor get upon the road to prosperity while the spirit prevails which now animates its people. General P. M. B. YOUNG, who was a Confederate Brigadier, and who has served four terms in Congress since the war, said in a recent speech at Cartersville, Ga.: *"It is an act of great forbearance to permit a Republican to reside in the South."* He might well have added, for it was undoubtedly in his mind, that "forbearance will cease to be a virtue, if TILDEN is elected." While this feeling prevails no man who respects himself will think of settling in the South. That whole section of country will be shut up to itself, and all the elements of prosperity, which other sections welcome, will avoid it as all considerate men avoid a pestilence. Fortunately for the South, this destructive feeling will be broken down by the success of HAYES, and nothing short of that will suffice to save the South from itself.

DEMOCRATS ON DISCRIMINATION

[From the Dispatch of Yesterday.]

The question of freight discriminations, which is now attracting so much attention, is not a new one. In January, 1873, Mr. McCRARY, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill in the House of Representatives at Washington "to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States," which was ordered printed and recommitted. In the following month the bill was returned back with amendments. Efforts were made to delay its consideration by motion to lay it on the table, and to adjourn, etc., but the friends of the bill were in the majority and they pressed it to a third reading and final passage.

The bill is quite long, embracing fifteen sections, and contains a large number of provisions, all looking, however, to the evil of discrimination in freight rates. It applied to each and every railroad extending into or through two or more States, and whether operated by one company or several, and made the companies or persons owning or operating such railroad, jointly and severally liable for any violation of its provisions. It provided against charging, collecting, demanding or receiving more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll for the transportation of freight of any kind, or of passengers, or for the use of railroad cars loaded or unloaded, and any violation of these provisions was defined to be the offense of extortion. It required the appointment of a commission to institute a thorough investigation into the rates of toll; that such commission, after investigation, should prepare a schedule of reasonable maximum rates for each line, which should be kept posted up in each of the offices and depots of such company; that charging a greater rate than that fixed by the schedule should be extortion, punishable by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, recoverable in the name of the United States in any district or circuit court of the United States, or by such other form of action as any State might provide; that all unjust discrimination in the matter of carrying freights or passengers should be prohibited, and any such unjust discrimination in favor of or against any person, firm or company, or in favor of or against any particular place on the line or at a terminus of such road, should be subject to the same penalty as that provided in cases of extortion under the act.

We are only able to give a very brief outline of some of the more prominent features of the bill. It seems to comprehend provisions against all possible deflections on the part of railway companies from a uniform rate of charges, and it provided penalties of a sufficient magnitude to terrify even a railroad corporation.

The vote upon this bill in the House may partially account for the unfavorable reception that was accorded to this bill recently introduced by Mr. Hopkins. It finally passed by a vote of 121 yeas; nays, 115. Of those voting for it, 115 were Republicans, 5 *were Democrats*, and 1 Independent. Of those voting against it, 69 *were Democrats*, 43 Republicans and 3 Independents.

At the same session, Mr. J. Q. A. Smith offered a preamble and resolution, the former reciting the power of Congress under the clause of the Constitution which provides for the regulation of commerce among the several States, and the latter declaring the necessity and duty of prompt action to prevent unjust tolls, taxation, etc., by railroad companies, which was carried by a vote of 172 yeas, 61 nays. Of those voting in the affirmative, 157 were Republicans, 14 *Democrats* and 1 Independent. Those in the negative were Republicans 10, Independents 2, *Democrats* 52.

These votes it seems to us indicate the opposition of the Democratic party to interference with this question on the part of Congress. We do not think that this repugnance arises out of sympathy with the injustice of the railroad companies. It is really the product of the doctrine of State's rights. Every measure which tends toward the augmentation of national power, has always met, and always will meet, with the opposition of the Democratic party. The people of this country will never see the day when a Democratic House of Representatives or Senate will pass an act calculated to remedy the evils of freight discrimination.

The above, from the *Dispatch* of yesterday, is conclusive as to the folly of looking to the Democratic party for relief. The party is committed, by its doctrine of State Rights, against any exercise of power by the General Government over the subject of inter-State commerce; and its dread of a concentration of power in the hands of the General Government compels it to resist the exercise of any prerogative of Congress that would be sufficient to restrain, punish or prevent discrimination. Thus, and this alone, is the secret of the party votes cited in this connection by the *Dispatch*. Whatever Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. COCHRAN may say, individually, and however sincere and earnest they may be in saying it, the whole spirit, tendency, and purpose of the party to which they belong is hostile to the policy they commit themselves to. If the Democrats carry the next Congress, and these men be re-elected, they will find themselves alone in their attitude and against their party; and if the next Congress should be Republican, as we feel sure it will be, and these men, through any possible folly of Republicans, should be members of it, they will be powerless to help the Republican majority or to co-operate with it effectually. The only party that can consistently legislate upon the subject of inter-State commerce is the Republican party, and the election of the Republican nominees for Congress is the only practicable way of securing Congressional aid on the subject of discrimination.

THE funding of $300,000,000 of the 5 20's, bearing six per cent. interest, into $300,000,000 of four and a half per cents., which has just been accomplished by Secretary MORRILL, will save to the Government $4,500,000 a year by reducing the interest on the debt to that amount. This is a practical way of doing things, and is a complete answer to TILDEN'S complaint that there was nothing done or doing in this direction. While he was busy in scolding and complaining, the Republican administration was busy in negotiating successfully the funding of this large amount of six per cents.

The difference in the credit of the Government when under Democratic rule and when under Republican rule is shown by the fact that in 1858, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Treasury, HOWELL COBB, was unable to place a six per cent. gold loan of only $20,000,000. The Government then had no national debt. All of its outstanding bonds had been redeemed; but the Democratic administration of BUCHANAN was so wasteful and extravagant that it was unable to meet its daily obligations. Its revenues fell short of its expenditures; and Mr. COBB was compelled to go upon the market as a borrower. But there were no lenders. The monied men would not take the loan, and Mr. COBB was a beggar as well as a borrower. Yet under a Republican administration, encumbered with a heavy war debt, the Government finds no trouble in negotiating an exchange of $300,000,000 of six per cents. for an equal amount of four and a half per cents. The bankers and the moneyed men no longer lack confidence in the Government, but wrangle with each other who shall be foremost in getting a share of the new loan.

The conclusion is that if the credit of the Government is to be maintained, the Republican party must be kept in charge of it. The surest way to destroy the credit of the Government is to put the Democratic party in power.

WHILE it is pretty certain that no treaty can be made with the hostile Sioux until they are first thoroughly whipped by the troops now in the field, there is no doubt that the Government has hit upon the right policy in determining that no supplies shall be furnished them hereafter, unless they accept and occupy a reservation to be set aside for them, abandoning so much of the Black Hills as is included in their present reservation. This policy, if thoroughly carried out, must result in either pacifying the Indians or outlawing them entirely. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to evangelize or even civilize them while they are allowed to range the country in wild savage hordes. Withdraw their support in a proper manner, and they are compelled to disband and employ themselves for their support. The old maxim, that idleness breeds crime, is fully as applicable to the red as to the white race, and the old argument of "right by original possession" is threadbare. The colonists violated this when they first settled the continent, and every advance Westward has been through blood. The Government has given them an equivalent in most instances for their possessions, but in few instances has this been accepted until it was inevitable that they must move. It cannot be that the grandest and richest portions of the earth were intended merely for the trampling ground of the savage and the buffalo.

THE ridiculous effort of Mr. HEWITT to prove that TILDEN was loyal when the war broke out is bringing out the proof to the contrary which is to be found on every hand. Thus, for instance, the Buffalo *Advertiser* shows that SAMUEL J. TILDEN was one of the Tammany delegates to the Democratic convention held at Tweddle Hall, in Albany, January 31st, and February 1, 1861. In the pamphlet account of its proceedings, published by the *Atlas and Argus* office, the following will be found at page 51:

MR. THOMAS FIELDS OF NEW YORK—I am instructed, Mr. President, by the delegation representing Tammany Hall, to present for the consideration of this convention an additional address and resolutions which were *unanimously adopted by that delegation.*

The address and resolutions were then read. The following (see page 53) were among the resolutions:

Resolved, That if the Republican party shall decide not to take such action as can alone induce a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties, *we demand and insist* that the nation shall not be plunged into the horrors of civil war, but *that measures shall be taken to bring about an amicable separation of the two sections*, trusting to the future to reconcile feelings not embittered by bloodshed and to remove obstacles to reunion not insurmountable by civil war.

Resolved, That we will by all legitimate means *oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression under the plea of "enforcing the laws," or "preserving the Union," upon the Southern States*, more especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain upon the statute books of Northern States, and so long as THE JUST DEMANDS OF THE SOUTH shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in those States and unsecured by the proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

This was before the war broke out, and Mr. TILDEN'S plan for preventing it was Tammany's plan—"an amicable separation of the two sections." TILDEN was a member of the Tammany delegation which adopted these resolutions unanimously; and we have thus the clearest Democratic proof that in February, 1861, he preferred a dissolution of the Union to any attempt to preserve it.

THE article which we publish from the New York *Times* deliberately charges TILDEN with swindling and perjury; swindling in making a false return of his income to the Government and perjury in swearing to it; and the *Times* of a later date reiterates the charge, adding that it has waited several days for a denial, and as none has been given, the presumption is that no denial is possible. We know that the complaint was general, at the time, that the rich men of New York were doing their best to defraud the Government out of its income tax, and we have a recollection that HORACE GREELEY, in the *Tribune*, pointed out numerous instances similar to this of TILDEN. The allegation, therefore, is not an improbable one, and has every claim, as it at present stands, to implicit belief.

THE question of the disposal of the offal and garbage of large cities is one of the utmost importance. Important experiments are, the Brooklyn *Times* states, in progress in that city under the supervision of the Board of Health, as to the best mode of such disposition, which, from the success thus far attendant upon them, indicate that this refuse may be utilized even within the city limits by a process which permits no noxious gas to escape. Our own Board of Health should watch these experiments carefully, with the view of turning their results to the best advantage.

GOVERNOR CANALES, of Tamaulipas, the Mexican revolutionist, is reported as committing great outrages, pressing forced loans, issuing worthless paper money and compelling people to sell their property to his private agents. He had probably heard or read of TILDEN'S operations as a railroad wrecker and issuer of spurious currency—and profited by their suggestions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To be opened next month—oysters and public schools.

Petroleum wells have been discovered in Russian Khokand.

A large mine of pure emery has just been discovered near Troy, New York.

A Boston merchant was rescued from freezing on Mount Washington last Monday.

Those grave charges against Tilden are bringing his Presidential aspirations to an early grave.

It is predicted that the break-up in coal will greatly assist the small industries of the country.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the occupation of Washington city by the British in 1814.

Another popular belief exploded—the Thousand Isles number several hundred less when counted.

Some Chicago ladies have been managing a yacht race. The sails were cut bias and trimmed with lace.

"Nailing lies" is now engaging the attention of a large number of Republican editors and correspondents.

Hayes and Wheeler flags are flying all over the country. The bunting factories are running on full time.

The united glass makers of Germany have paid Herr Peiper $70,000 for his patent for tempering and hardening glass.

About as fashionable amusement as any this year, is going out in parties of four and five for a boat ride and getting drowned.

And now a corporation of Englishmen has been formed with the intention of giving a World's Exposition in 1880 at Rome.

In addition to a reduction in the rates of board, numbers of watering place hotels are reducing also the price of their wines.

The law and the gospel. Delinquent church subscriptions in Minnesota are placed in the hands of attorneys for collection.

And now reports of the discovery of asbestos in large quantities comes from those wonderful bonanzas, the Nevada mountains.

The New York papers tell pitiable stories of suffering in that city, and, from their accounts, people are actually starving to death.

"Cool wedder, why don't 'oo tum along?" lisped a little girl yesterday. And then she continued coaxingly: "Autumn along."

Somebody moves that the hickory tree be made an emblem of the United States, as the oak is of England and the laurel of Greece.

The thermometer turned a somersault yesterday, and ran up the tube like a squirrel up a beech tree with a chicken snake after it.

Weather prophets are predicting a very severe winter this year. The shucks on the corn are extra thick, a sure sign of it, they say.

The Scotch farmers are being ruined by mice. Weasels, hawks and owls are now treated with a respect which astonish those long persecuted animals.

Silk prices are still advancing, but a silk famine is not going to destroy the peace and happiness of the world, as long as cotton and wool are extant.

Coinage of silver is going on at the rate of $300,000 trade dollars a month at San Francisco, and $2,500,000 in small change a month at the other mints.

It is believed that the disbanding of Theodore Thomas' orchestra will be but temporary. The New York *Evening Post* says "there is no doubt" about it.

A queer Centennial feature at New York the other day was a parade of native Hessians in the grenadier uniforms worn by their ancestors at Trenton in 1776.

Small pox is raging in San Francisco, and the health officers are having a terrible battle with it. They attribute its spread to the mismanagement of undertakers.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Education for 1875 is now in the hands of the printer. It will make its appearance within six weeks or two months.

It is wonderful the number of cities there are on the Atlantic seaboard that can ship grain cheaper to England than all the others put together. Halifax is the latest.

Steubenville has three male and one female milk peddler. They make a very fair quart-et for six cents, and their favorite song is "Shall we gather at the river?"

A Connecticut man, who took, in his hurry to go to a picnic, what he supposed to be his lunch basket, was not amewsed when he got to the grove and found he had brought a litter of kittens, instead.

The Kelly—not Keely—motor is the name of the latest humbug, and the inventor, a Washington man, says that with fifty dollars worth of crude petroleum he will drive the largest sized ocean steamer across the Atlantic.

The comparatively cool weather of the past week has apparently extended all over the country, and thousands have decided that "it is just the time to visit the Centennial." The result is a perceptible increase of the army of pilgrims traveling to the shrine.

One of the most sensible items in the new postal law, and one which everybody will appreciate, is that which allows a person to write his or her name on the wrapper and also the word "from," to let the party receiving it know who it is from, without violating the law.

THE SEABOARD PIPE LINE.

The Chartered Powers and Rights of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* having questioned the right of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company to lay a pipe line through the State to the seaboard, Henry Harley, Esq., President of the Company, gives publicity to the following opinions of distinguished legal gentlemen on that point:

OPINION OF HON. F. CARROLL BREWSTER

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1876.

Henry Harley, Esq., President Pennsylvania Transportation Company:

DEAR SIR—I have carefully examined the various Acts of Assembly conferring privileges upon the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, and upon the several companies from the consolidation of which it has been formed, and am of the opinion that the laws referred to confer ample power to lay pipes for transportation of petroleum to any point in the State of Pennsylvania.

I also find a grant of the following powers:

1. The right to enter upon lands for the purpose of constructing and maintaining the line, and also to enter upon, use and occupy for the same purpose any road or bridge in the Commonwealth, without license of the owner by filing a bond in such sum as the proper court may approve.

2. That the company can increase its capital stock to such extent as may be necessary. It may also issue bonds secured by mortgage, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent.

3. That the company can consolidate with any other company chartered or having corporate privileges in this Commonwealth. Very respectfully yours,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

OPINION OF GENERAL B. F. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1876.

To Henry Harley, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I have carefully examined the opinion of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, and the various acts and charters under which the Pennsylvania Transportation Company is now operating, and concur fully in the opinions expressed by Judge Brewster. I have no hesitation in saying the new company has the power to lay pipes and carry petroleum to any point in the State of Pennsylvania, and all the other rights, powers and privileges referred to in said opinion.

Very respectfully yours,

B. F. BUTLER.

PERSONAL.

President Grant is visiting the Centennial Exposition.

A young woman has challenged Frank Prince, the winner of the recent swimming match at St. Louis, to a contest with her in the same waters. Her name is not given.

Sir Charles Mordaunt allows his divorced wife £300 a year during her lifetime or until she remarries, and £100 per annum for the support of her daughter. Her interest in the property settled upon her by Sir Charles at the time of the marriage has been extinguished.

The story about the capture of Governor Hayes by a Confederate during the war proves to have grown out of the capture of General Joseph Hayes, formerly Colonel of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, who was wounded and captured in the battle of the Wilderness.

A smart Brooklyn boy took to cleaning the kerosene lamps in the city stores, to earn some spending money. He offered to do it for ten cents a week for each lamp. He soon had so much business that he had to hire an assistant, and now he has two to help, while his weekly income, above their pay, is $25.

A young man who was engaged to be married recently committed suicide in Cincinnati, and the mother of the damsel whom he was to wed brought in a bill against his estate of $128 for board and $50 for wedding expenses incurred by the prospective bride. The court allowed $100 of the account, and the matter was finally settled by the payment of $85.

People who go upon the mountain tops to view the landscape o'er, to study astronomy at night, and see the sun rise, and shiver over the parlor fire, see some wonderful things with their telescopes not on the programme. A party on Mount Holyoke espied through their glass, the other morning, a Sheriff of at least 250 avoirdupois trying to arrest a woman who had barricaded all the doors of her house against him. He finally found a plank that would reach to the garret window, placed it in position, "shinned up" and disappeared from view.

A package of documents, which will throw considerable light on recent European history, has lately been deposited in the archives of the National Library, at Paris, by the heirs of the late Madame Cornu. This lady was the foster sister and life-long friend of Napoleon III., and he was probably more unreserved in his communications with her than with any other person. In her will it was provided that Napoleon's letters to her, beginning when he was but ten years old and ending with one written two months before his death, should be placed in the library, and that the seals of the packet containing them should remain unbroken for ten years.

"Among the visitors to the bedside of Commodore Vanderbilt," writes "Burleigh" in the Boston *Journal*, "was Rev. Mr. Morse. He married the grand-daughter of the Commodore. She was a belle on Staten Island, tall, lithe, with coal-black hair and a queenly step. In form and appearance she resembled her grandfather. She was very sprightly, and possessed very marked ability. She formed the acquaintance of Mr. Morse on the 'Dix' in passing from Staten Island to the city, and married him in the face of family opposition. Mr. Morse was a Baptist minister of fair ability, but he never attained to any prominence in the denomination. His settlements were always of a humble order. He never ranked high in the social relations of life, although the Commodore was always friendly to his grandchild. He often made her presents, and the handsome furniture of her house was the gift of her wealthy relative. The calling of Mr. Morse to the bedside of the Commodore was as if the grand-daughter was to be remembered in the grand distribution that is to be made."

A Very Remarkable Case.

A maiden lady of some forty-five years, residing in the western part of the city, has had a singular and painful experience. Nineteen years ago, in walking down West King street, she slipped and fell in front of the Cross Keys Hotel, breaking to atoms a large turtle-shell comb which she wore in her hair. She was rendered insensible by the fall and there was a wound on her scalp, which was treated by the attending physician as merely a slight abrasion of the skin, but it was more than that, for a tooth of the comb, two and a half inches in length, had broken off and lodged under the scalp. The lady has suffered pain in her head, neck and body ever since, and for a long time past been under medical treatment by Dr. George A. King. Three days ago she was attacked with a violent pain in the bowels, and summoned the doctor, who applied the usual antidotes. Soon after his departure the tooth passed from the lady through the intestinal canal, in two pieces. She is now entirely free from pain and is likely to enjoy more perfect health. Dr. King regards the case as a very remarkable one.—*Lancaster Express.*

It is claimed that valuable gold deposits exist in Cobb and Paulding counties, Ga., and that within the length of five miles, on Burnt Hickory, gold enough to pay the debt of the State can be gotten out with very ordinary tools.

The spread of diseases in schools is among the interesting topics to be discussed at the meeting of the American Social Science Association, in Saratoga, on the 8th of September.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth, Black Grenadines and Bernards.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees.

A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

COMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

TTHS

R. H. PALMER & CO.

"LIMITED."

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

For the Centennial

AND

Summer Excursionists!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

Fine Russia and Grain Leather

Traveling Satchels,

LUNCH BASKETS,

FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HAIR BRUSHES.

RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,

Wholesale and Retail.

C. Yeager & Co.,

116 MARKET STREET.

MWS

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY,

GO TO THE

Bon Ton Meat and Vegetable Market,

where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak for 18c per lb. Good Roast Beef and Steak 12½c per lb. Rolling Beef, 6 cents per lb. Chuck Roast, from 8 to 10 cents. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, 15c. Lard, 15c. Veal, Lamb, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 15c per lb.

GEORGE BEILSTEIN,

AND 177 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.

Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., And cor. of F and Eighth St., Washington, D. C.

JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S

MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,

(second door from Federal Street, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.

DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Send for Circular.

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Department A.

DRESS GOODS.

Received, the latest shades of Colored Alpacas, from 22c to 50c.

An extra bargain in Seal Brown Alpacas at 15c and 18½c.

Choice line of Grey Debeges at 22 and 25c; extra bargain in Union and all-wool Debeges at 25c and 50c.

At 13½, 18½ and 20c, special bargains in Black Alpacas.

From 25c to 81 00, splendid assortment Black Mohair Alpacas. These goods are at much lower figures than formerly.

Black Cashmeres from 45c to $3 00.

Brocade Dress Goods from 25c to 62½c.

At 25c, Japanese Silks worth 75c

Full assortment Black and Colored Dress Silks, from 75c to $3 50.

Department B.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

At 4½, 5 and 6½c, best makes of Prints.

At 24 yards for $1 00, best Prints.

At 20 yards for $1 00, best Dark Prints.

At 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6¼, 7, 7½ and 8c, Brown Muslins.

At 6, 7, 7½, 8, 10 and 12½c, Bleached Muslins.

9 yards very heavy Ticking for $1 00. Some short length Ticking very low.

B.-4 Checks, 9 yards for $1 00.

Heavy Cheviots, 9 yards for $1 00.

Table Linens at 25, 28, 30, 37½, 50, 62½ and 75c.

Table Linens, satin finish, at 50c.

At 65c, 37-inch bleached sheetings.

At 70, 75, 85c and $1 00, Toilet Quilts.

Bates' Quilts at $1 25.

Reduction in price of Carpet Chain.

Cretonnes, newest styles, at 10, 11 and 12½c.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Visitors to the Pittsburgh Exposition

Are Desired to Call and See Them.

Department C.

AT 60 CENTS,

A GOOD, HEAVY, WHITE

Unlaundried Shirt.

At 85c, White Unlaundried Shirt, Linen Fronts as is now being sold everywhere at 75c. Goods, also, just such a shirt. Still all sizes and daily arriving, a full assortment of different styles of Pleats in our 81 00 Unlaundried Shirt, made of Wamsutta Muslin (warranted) and 2,100 Linen Bosom and Cuffs, fulled seams, and fit assured.

Hose stock full and complete, at very lowest figures.

Department D.

Parasols, Umbrellas, Sunshades.

Receiving daily, all the latest styles of Hats and Bonnets.

Hat and Bonnet Frames and Shapes.

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

Plumes, Feathers, Tips, &c., in very latest shades and colors.

Kid Gloves, Berlin Gloves, Silk Gloves.

Laces, Fringes, Collars and Cuffs.

Embroideries from 4c to 75c, fully 33⅓ per cent. less than former prices.

Hair Switches, Corsets, Belts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ruchings, &c.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

G. SCHLEITER,

89

Market Street.

NEW GOODS.

LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated

Black Cachemere Silks,

Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at 81 00, 81 12 1-2, 81 25, 81 37 1-2, 81 50, 81 62 1-2, 81 75 and $2 00.

Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Sil

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 25, 1876.

Business at the banks to-day was not materially altered from the sluggishness and monotony of the past three months, and the only report of monetary matters that it is possible to make, would be a repetition of the old account of abundant funds and easy discount rates.

In the commercial situation in this city two features are prominent. One is the rather gloomy outlook in the market for merchant bar iron, caused by the breaking of combination rates, and the impending reduction of prices to a point below the cost of production. To remedy this evil the attention of our manufacturers should be turned to lowering the cost of production by cheapening freights and raw material; to widening their scope of operations by seeking markets which they have hitherto neglected; and rearranging such measures as will serve to bridge over the present difficulties, until, having reduced the cost of manufacture and extended their market for iron beyond the limits of this country, they are able to reassert their supremacy in the iron trade.

The other feature is the marked activity and wonderful advance in values which is daily taking place in the petroleum trade, the market to-day having touched the highest point since December, 1872. The Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad, says a great mistake is made in the anxiety to be sold on Tuesday "Instead of being a large extraordinary sale, it is about the product of one week. As to the amount of coal on hand I should say it is only 700,000 tons, which is only one half what there was this time last year, notwithstanding the six months' strike. I have no fear of not being able to compete with other lines. The Reading Railroad has made the last arrangement, and never again will it continue in business with over 3 cents a pound." President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said to a friend of the *Chronicle* to-day, that the cause of the depression in prices in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Morris and Essex Railroad stocks was desired to be known that he could only refer all inquirers to Mr. Sidney Dillon, as all operations were begun. Not a share of the stock of either road had been sold by a director. He had understood that 20,000 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock had been sold yesterday, but he had been unable to trace more than 12,000.

—The New York *Bulletin* expresses its satisfaction at the downfall of the coal combination quite freely. We extract from its remarks on that subject, as follows:

The collapse at large this result can only be that of large benefit. It means much more than merely that every family will henceforth be able to save so many dollars per ton on the price of fuel, to be expended on other commodities; although that is no small matter to the trade of the community. An annual consumption of twenty million tons of coal. It means the infusion of new life into our large but prostrate iron trade, which will now be able to get coal at such prices as will enable it to meet the market on equal terms. And the result of this means the resumption of work in a large class of industries that use iron as their chief material. The betterment of coal is ab it the same thing to the whole round of our industries as the unloading of steam is to the machinery that it runs. The putting of coal within access of all those who have a use for it will have most powerful bearing in operation the productive forces of the country than any other event that could possibly be appl i d. The si nificance of this change to the textile manufacturers of New England may be judged from the following statistics. It is proved statistics show that the cost of coal, in a mill run entirely by steam, averages over 1½ cents per pound of finished cotton cloth. In river and ocean steam navigation the chief advantage of water power and therefore a reduction in the price of coal conveys an important amelioration to the carrying trade. In fact the only reasonable conclude that the downfall of this monopoly and the consequent reduction in the price of coal carries with it a larger promise of revival of the industries and the general trade of the country than anything that has occurred since the panic of 1873, or anything that could possibly occur. It restores to industry its motive power, and thereby makes possible a thousand forms of production that hitherto have been held in stagnant. Thus one single stroke removes obstacles which so stubbornly resist the process of recuperation in the Middle and Eastern States are being removed, and we may safely at last believe that the dawn of a new prosperity has arisen upon us.

—A recent Washington dispatch says: The mints are running to near full capacity, and it is expected will average about $2,500,000 in small silver coin per month, at which rate of coinage twelve months more will be occupied in completing the issue of $30,000,000 of subsidiary coins authorized by existing laws. Trade dollars are being coined at the San Francisco mint at the rate of $800,000 per month to meet the demand for export to China. In order to increase the silver coinage at the Philadelphia mint, it is probable that the metals for the nickle and bronze coinage will be reserved for private manufacturing establishments in the form of planchets ready for stamping. As soon as the business of the mints under the appropriations and laws of the last session of Congress shall have been fully arranged, and the assay offices at New Orleans, Louisiana, and Helena, Montana, organized, the director will commence the preparation of his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. A review of the legislation in reference to the coin standard of the United States from 1792 to 1873, and of the silver question, so called, will form the principal features of the report.

—The following are the nominal quotations representing the New York price in gold for other coins:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	91	93
American silver, halves & qrs.	90	91
American silver, dimes	89½	90
Mexican dollars, old and new	92	94
English silver	$4 81	$4 86
Five francs	92	95
Thalers	69	71
English sovereigns	4 80	4 85
Twenty francs	3 90	3 93
Twenty marks	4 70	4 80
Spanish doubloons	15 50	15 60
Mexican doubloons	15 55	15 65
Mexican 20 peso	19 50	19 65

Fine silver bars, $1 1061 15 per ounce. Fine gold bars par to ¼ per cent. premium on the mint value.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the opening sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 25, 1876.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	12:30 P M.	1:30 P M.	2:30 P M.	3:00 P M.
Gold	110¾	111	111	111	111	111
6's, 1881, coupon	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1865, coupon	114	114			114	
5-20's, 1865, reg'd	113	113			113	
5-20's, 1867, registered	119	119½			119½	
5-20's, 1867, coupon	119½	119½			119½	
5-20's, 1868, registered	120¾	120¾			120¾	
6-40's	106½	106½			106½	
6-40's, coupon	106½	106½			106½	
10-40's, registered	108½	108½			108½	
10-40's, coupon	108½	108½			108½	
New 5's, registered	120¾	120¾			120¾	
Western Union Tel	97	97			97	97¼
Quicksilver	12	12			12	
Pacific Mail	25	25	25		25	
Adams Express	113	113			113	
Wells-Fargo Express	80½	80½			80½	
American Express	53	53			53	
United States Ex	65	65			65	
New York Central	101	101			101	
Erie	10½	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Michigan Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Michigan Southern	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Cleveland & Pitts	87	87			87	
Cleveland & Northwest	88	88			88	
Do. preferred	98	98			98	
Rock Island	93	93			93	
St. Paul common	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Do. preferred	66	66	66	66	66	66
Atlantic common	67½	67½			67½	
Fort Wayne	116	116			116	
Ohio & Mississippi	25	25	25	25	25	25
Do. preferred	43	43			43	
Illinois Central	112	112			112	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97	97			97	
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	130	130			130	
Chicago & Northwestern	37½	37½			37½	
Do. preferred	72	72			72	
North Carolina	12	12			12	
Canton	42	42			42	
Toledo & Wabash	7	7			7	
Terre Haute	3½	3½			3½	
Do. preferred	9	9			9	
Chicago & Alton	97	97			97	
Do. preferred	103½	103½			103½	
Ohio & Mississippi	31	31			31	
Delaware & Lac	82	82			82	
Morris & Essex	81	81			81	
Missouri Pacific	4¼	4¼			4¼	
Atlantic & P. pref	2½	2½			2½	
Indiana Central	2½	2½			2½	
Burlington & Q	114	114			114	
Hannibal & St. Jo	10½	10½			10½	
Central Pac. bonds	105	105			105	
Union Pac. bonds	103½	103½			103½	
Union Pacific stock	60	60			60	
Del. land grants	16½	16½			16½	
Do. sink'g fu'd bds	95½	95½			95½	

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	119½	New 5's	115½
5-20's, 1865	114	New 4½'s, registered	112½
5-20's, 1865, new	114½	10-40's, coupons	110½
5-20's, 1867	118¾	Currency 6's	120½
5-20's, 1868	121½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	49	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	49	Missouri 6's	105½
Virginia, new	26		

LONDON, August 25, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £197,000. Consols for United States bonds—5-20's '65, 106⅝; do. 1867, 106½; 10-40's, 107½; Erie Railroad securities—New York Central, 98; Erie 26; do preferred, 47.

PARIS, August 25.—Rentes 106 francs 45 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 25.—United States bonds—New 5's, 105½.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 5¾.

GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, August 26, 1876.

Business to-day did not differ materially from its condition for the past week. The demand for merchandise of all descriptions still seems to be limited to immediate requirements, and the usual early autumn buying has to light some indications of the opening of the fall trade, it is quite evident that we must await for next month for that trade to development any especial activity. The delivery weather of the past two days was a natural effect on some branches of the produce business, but not enough to produce any marked alteration in the character of the market. The nominal range of values is still unchanged in all important articles.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,150	Apples, bbls	40
Corn, bbls	2,200	Cheese, bbls	110
Wheat, bus	1,475	Butter, pkgs	35
Rye, bus	400	Bacon, pcs	6,250
Oats, bus	1,225	Bacon, tcs	301
Potatoes, bus	136		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in the revenue trade, unless other wise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Continued quiet and steady with the trade still limited. Wheat easy with not much done in the market and the quotations rather nominal. We quote new winter at $1 10 @1 15 for red; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather weighted in at $1 18 @1 20 for choice prime Indiana red-winter; $1 06@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades sho@$1 00. Corn remains easy and quiet. We quote shelled at 56@56c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@ 53c for ohio do; 49@ 50 for high mixed; 50@51c for mixed. Eat is quet at 32@33c for prime yellow; 30@31c for mixed. Oats are still firm, the supply not being at all in excess of the demand, and the new crop coming forward slowly. We quote prime white 31@32c; prime mixed do 29@30c; Old ruled firm at 32@33c for prime white; 30@31c for mixed. White Wheat-Eastern are continues easy at 57@60c for prime new. Jobbing sales rule 62@65c above quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing demand is moderate and prices continue steady with a fair trade. Quotations are as follows: Superfine, $4 00@4 25; wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks 25c. ext ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 75@6 90; Minnesota at 90@$6 25; St. Louis $5 25@5 00; choice patents $6 50@6 90; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; keg's $5 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Continues dull and nominal. We quote baled hay on truck as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@16 00 per ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagons sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ₱ ton; second and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are quiet with a moderate demand and ample supply. Prices continue unchanged. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market was rather easy, the sultry weather exercising an adverse influence both on demand and quality. But choice and fancy qualities continued steady and were sold without much difficulty. We quote fancy creamery packed with ice at 27@28c; choice fresh rolls 22@25c; choice solid packed 19@21c; fresh 17@19c.

CHEESE—There is a fairly active demand and the market is firm. We quote the following prices for Ohio factory at 8½@9c for choice; 6½@8c for common to good.

EGGS—The market is quiet and steady. We quote strictly fresh at 12@13c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Geese are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—Were in good supply and an active trade was done at generally easy prices. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@3 50 per bushel. Grapes ruled at $1 50@3 50 per box. Water melons were easy at $12 00@18 00 per hundred. Plums are higher at $2 00@2 25 per box.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with new domestic ruling at 25@27c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 40@45c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—Are about steady at former prices with business very limited. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ₱ barrel for Prime Early Rose; 50c@$100 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 35@40c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply and lower. We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimore; per crate 60@75 cts.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00 per bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is rather easy at $2 25 @2 50 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet with nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00 @10 00 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand is moderately active and prices continue steady on sugar-cured meats while lard, mess pork and bulkmeats are weak in sympathy with the low prices ruling at the West. Prices underwent no material alteration, however, to-day. Receipts were liberal.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11½c; clear sides 11½c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were steady at 15½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 12c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10@10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 10c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—The market was weak and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¼c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 3 lb caddies 14½c ₱ lb; in 5 lb caddies 14½c ₱ lb; in 3 lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 5 lb pails 14½c ₱ lb; in 5 lb pails 14½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is weak and lower. We quote extra 86@87c per gallon; No. 1 at 75@ 78c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 66@68c; miners' oil, white winter 56c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Showed a downward tendency, with light business at $20 00@20 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

A steady business was done in the leading staples, and the character of the trade was much the same as during the past week. Sugars and coffees continue firm, and other staples about steady but no quotable alteration in values can be reported. Prices current are unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23½@24 c	Standard A	11½c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard C	11½c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11½c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	29½c	Franklin, B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	25 c	Crushed	12½c
20 grades do, 24	@24½c	Powdered	12½c
Rio, in bulk 21	@25½c	Granulated	12½c
Java, in papers	@32½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y ch. N. O	65c
Teas.		Choice do	55@60c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	65@70c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	50@60c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	30@45c
Fancy	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	28c@ 75	Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 25
Spices.		Castile, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carib	24@27 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	6 c	Extra family do	5 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	6 c
Starch.	₱ lb	German mottled	5@7½c
Pearl	3½@4 c	Castile, ₱ box	$11
Silver gloss	6½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¼@10½c	Bi-carb, by 64's	6½ c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6½c
Allspice	17 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full w't	16 c
Nutmegs	@1 15	Stearine	10@12c
Pepper	18 c	Dunham's	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		
Extra No. 1 Mess		Split	Labrador Herring
Extra No. 1 shore	$5 00	Lake Herring	8 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Herring	3 50
Extra No. 1	18 00	Lake Herring	2 25
Extra No. 2, large	11 50	Codfish, ₱ lb	6½ c
No. 2 medium	10 00	Herring, ₱ box	25
Large No 3, large	10 00	Medium Georges	4 50
No. 3 medium	9 00	Large Georges	12½
Whitefish	5 25	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	25
Lake Trout	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 50; London Layers, do $3 50; Valentias, new, 9½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 7½@8c. Citron 25c. Prunes 5½@6c ₱ lb. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princes 22c; do Jordan 25c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filbert 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Mackeroni 11@16c. Cepioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50@8 50. Cocoanuts $5 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote prices per case, 2 cans per ₱: Red Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 20; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

August 25.—The market took another remarkable upward turn to-day, and values of the leading certificates not only reached the point of $3 03 but went some steps above that point, with an advance during the day of 2@2½c on the various delivereies of crude. The firings produces up to the highest point reached in the petroleum market on the 23d inst., when the closing prices of that month having been lower than at present, and not having been obtained again until on Tuesday last, the feeling was correspondingly strong, with some excitement.

Oil City Derrick, the market opened firm at $2 90 bid, with no sellers, and buyers coming in, the price advanced steadily throughout the morning. Transactions were limited, the market being disposed to sell. A slight check was made at $2 97½, and some sales were effected, but generally speaking the market to $2 95½. Buyers being in the ascendant during the afternoon and considerable excitement, $3 00 was bid and a still further rapid advance to $3 03 was made, at which figure the market closed at 8 30 bid, but asked cash with spot, $3 30 being now re-old and $3 25—sold. Well prices opened at $3 00 and advanced to $3 20.

REFINED—The excitement and advance in prices continues so rapidly that it is difficult to make exact quotations. Business to-day covered a range of ¼c between the opening and closing prices, and there was only ½c difference between values asked and conceded, but it is however, safe to say that this was one of the most remarkable commercial movements known for a long time and has far surpassed that recorded during the panic year. The demand is quite active and the market firm. We quote standard white at 17¼ @17½c for spot and 17½@17¾c for future; barrel lots at works. New York rules 25@25½c; Philadelphia and Baltimore rules at 20½@20¾c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 20½@20¾c.

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By Western Union Telegraph.]

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[By Associated Press.]

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LONDON, August 25.—Refined petroleum 15¾ d. Liverpool, August 25.—Refined petroleum 15s@15s 6d; do spirits 10d.

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MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	7,704
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	1,000

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 26, 1876.

The demand for pig iron remains very slack and sales limited. Holders of first-class grey forge iron still ask $22 00, four months, but sales of such metal are confined to small lots required for mixture with the low grades which are sold for less price. We hear of some inquiries for lots for delivery after September 1st, provided they can be had at prices to suit the purchasers, but any one willing to meet the low prices inquired to do this, insists upon immediate delivery and prompt pay. As intimated in our last, no one seems to expect any change in the market until the warm weather is passed and the mills generally started on their fall runs. We have reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons grey forge.....$22 00—4 mos
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100 tons close grey.....20 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge.....20 00—4 mos

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100 tons grey forge.....$20 00—C. h.
100 tons mottled.....18 50—Cash.

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100 tons close grey and mottled..$20 00—4 mos
40 tons No. 2 foundry.....23 00—4 mos
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COKE.

125 tons Nos. 1, 2 and 3, H. R.....Private terms
20 tons cold blast, H. R.....$35 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

25 tons No. 2 foundry.....$ 23 00—4 mos

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

The trade in merchant bar iron has been destitute of any especially new features for the past week, except the further reduction in prices on round lots, from the causes noted last week. The combination manufacturers do not hesitate to announce their determination not to let their trade be taken away from them by the guerilla operations of outside parties, and are prepared to make terms to prevent the success of such operations. We indicated our opinion of the situation in this city last week, and need not repeat it now. The understanding seems to be that cutting rates is to be the order of the day for some time to come, and it remains to be said that we hope manufacturers may in this time obtain a thorough understanding of the principle that a losing trade is not one which is worth any considerable effort to retain.

The demand at present is only active on such specialties as hoop and sheet iron, cotton ties, &c., with orders rather slow for business in the main. It is very evident we expect that the advance of the season, coupled with the lower prices ruling, will cause increased purchases of descriptions of finished iron. The generally prosperous condition of the agricultural interests, and the large purchases of the past two years, are also reasons for looking for a fair demand; but that this will be sufficient to produce large orders without a radical change in the conditions of the trade is by no means probable. Rates continue nominally quoted at 2.15@2.35c, but the avowed determination of manufacturers to meet the outside competition makes those prices a fair quotation only for small orders, and sales are reported on a basis of 2c at mill. The demand is quite active and the market firm. We quote standard white at 17¼ @17½c for spot and 17½@17¾c for future; barrel lots at works. New York rules 25@25½c; Philadelphia and Baltimore rules at 20½@20¾c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 20½@20¾c.

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We note other items of interest, as follows: Axes of the best make are to be had at $8 50@9 00 a dozen for medium weights. The manufacturers of Britannia and Albata spoons settled upon a uniform price list in July, with a discount of 50 and 5 per cent. to the retail trade. This was a slight advance on previous prices. Since its adoption trade has improved. The Hon. Biven & Mead Manufacturin Company have just issued a discount sheet of seven large pages on goods of their

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 25, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath
				—WIND—		
7 A. M.	29 995	72	90	W.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	29 893	80	52.5	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29 903	74	69	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29 935 Highest thermom .. 99
Mean thermom... 77.2 Lowest thermom .. 68
Rainfall 0.07

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Western University

Opens September 4th. Call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Chancellor Woods.

Reported Dying.

Charles Thomas, struck by John Miller, as alleged, some two weeks ago during a row in a Spring Garden avenue saloon, is reported to be dying at the Workhouse.

Mt. Sewickley Camp Meeting.

Train leaves Allegheny Sunday, 8 A. M., and returns from Leetsdale 10 P. M. same evening. Tickets of admission to Camp Meeting ground can be procured at Leetsdale.

Another Straw.

A vote, taken by one Hayes and one Tilden man on the Limited Mail, from New York and Philadelphia westward yesterday, gives the following result:

Hayes..... 160 | Tilden..... 55

It is significant that a majority of the travelers on the train were men from Ohio and Indiana.

A Resident of Braddock Dies on a Boat.

The master of the steamer Frank Forest, writing from Memphis, to Postmaster Negley, reports that on the 10th inst., a man giving his name as William Campbell, took passage on his boat at Fulton, Tennessee. The stranger took sick and died on the boat, and was buried soon on account of the heat. Before death he gave his residence very indistinctly, as "Bannoxfield, ten miles above Pittsburgh." This is doubtless Braddocksfields, and Postmaster Negley has also in his possession a letter addressed to Mrs. Jane R. Compbell, whom the deceased stated to be his wife. This letter describes Campbell as a man of medium size, dark hair, mustache, and whiskers upon the chin, and his thighs bore on each tattoo marks in colors.

Charged with Larceny.

Yesterday afternoon officer Farnan instituted a charge of burglary before Acting Mayor Butler against Oak Ramsay. It is alleged that a few nights ago Ramsay entered burglariously the residence of Mr. Herman Straub, an Allegheny hardware dealer, during the latter's absence from the city, and abstracted a lot of clothes, a coat, vest, six shirts, pair of drawers and a revolver, which have all been recovered. When Ramsay had been taken into custody, Straub refused to prosecute, but, it is said, claimed the value of his stolen property. In order to "give him a lesson," by the direction of the acting Mayor, Officer Farnan, who had made the arrest on Fifth avenue, entered the charge. The accused will have a hearing this morning.

Dwelling and Slaughter House Burned.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, the brick residence of Edward Merriman, adjoining the Sewickley borough line, on Davis' run, was discovered to be on fire; and, although prompt efforts were made to save it, it was totally destroyed. The house had been unoccupied, Mr. Merriman and his family being in attendance at the Sewickley Camp Meeting. The flames broke out in some frame outbuildings, and had it been possible to get a small quantity of water upon the roof of the residence in time, it would easily have been saved. From the fact that a short time ago this house was entered by burglars, and that no fire was about the premises last night, there seems good reason to believe that the conflagration was the work of an incendiary. The building was worth about $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance in the Waterford, of New York. A slaughter house, near the dwelling, was also destroyed.

Died to Death

It is stated that Thomas A. Evans, the young man who died in Detroit, on Sunday last, and whose mother resided in the Eleventh ward of this city, did not come to his death by a fall from the roof of a house, as first stated, but from the following singular cause. On Saturday evening he was passing along, with some friends, when the side walk gave way, precipitating him down a distance of eight feet. He arose with a slight scratch on the wrist, and laughingly dismissed the subject and continued the walk with his friends till bedtime, when he retired. Next morning he was found dead in bed.

As the wound on the wrist was not considered sufficient to produce death, an investigation was made and it was found that an artery in the throat had been ruptured in such a manner that when he was in an upright position no serious consequences resulted, but while lying in bed he had bled to death. Such a fatality is considered a remarkable circumstance by the medical profession.

New and Seasonable Books.

W. A. Gildenfenney & Co., 69 Fifth avenue, are just in receipt of the following new and seasonable books: "Law of the Road, or the Rights and Wrongs of a Traveler," by T. Vashorn Rogers; "Holden's Babies," by Their Latest Victim; "At the Councillor's," translated from the German of Mrs. E. Marlitt by Mrs. A. L. Wistar and others. "His Natural Life," by Marcus Clark, will be the next issue of the *Lakeside Literary Library*, and publications in the world. It will be received in a few days, and may be had of Gildenfenney & Co., the agents for this region, who are also prepared to supply pocket-numbers. If any one desires photographs of American and European celebrities, they may be found in all sizes at No. 69, together with albums of every size and style, and frames in velvet and Russia leather. They can also supply playing cards, pocketbooks, card cases and a thousand other articles in the same line. Store and after September 20th the store will be open every evening till nine o'clock, and on Saturday till eleven.

Mr. Garrett and the Lake Erie Road

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I read in the *Gazette* of this morning, referring to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as follows: "And this combination is only broken now when he comes forward to ask our aid in extending his road westward," &c., &c. Lest some misunderstanding should come out of remarks made by me in relation to the connection of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, let me here say that Mr. President Garrett has never, as he never would extend his lines beyond Pittsburgh. But that, if Pittsburgh needs a road half as bad as her people say she does, he supposed she would build it, and that his company would aid, encourage and protect it (if desired), but would prefer that the Northern lines would extend to Pittsburgh and there connect with his road. He did not come here, nor even ask us to go there.

I say this in simple justice to all concerned. I am sure that the entire community wish the Baltimore and Ohio road to be in full competition with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Then why be so hostile to the best interests of Pittsburgh. If other independent lines are desirable let them also be built—but surely Pittsburgh does not wish to discourage opposition lines.

I am astonished at the course of that old and respectable paper.

WILLIAM MCCREERY.

PITTSBURGH, August 25, 1876.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Ketcham.

George A. Shapley, of Lycoming county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

In the case of J. W. Kidney vs. the steamboat William Wagner, in admiralty, a number of persons were allowed to intervene.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny county. The exceptions of Marshall McGeary to the confirmation of the Register's report on the exceptions to the confirmation of the composition dismissed, and said report confirmed absolutely.

John Walker, Jr., bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made for final hearing before Register Harper.

Lewis Graham, bankrupt, Luzerne county. On assignee's petition order made referring the same to Register Willard to make distribution according to priority.

Nicholas Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Exceptions of the Germania Savings bank, of Pittsburgh, to the confirmation of the Register's report, auditing and liquidating liens, overruled and report confirmed absolutely.

Erie Savings bank vs. George Decker. On consideration of written argument of counsel the motion to dismiss, &c., is overruled, the verdict of the jury set aside and a new trial granted.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY CAMP MEETING.

Dedication To-day.

Trains leave Fourth avenue and Try street depot at 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 3:57 and 5:52 P. M. Round trip tickets only 40 cents.

A MAN named Sowers had a leader in one of his legs severed by the falling upon it of a heavy clinker yesterday.

CASTLE SHANNON CAMP MEETING.

Eighth Day—The Tennesseeans in the Grove—The Religious Interest Still Increasing—Programme for Sabbath.

The exercises of Friday began with an interesting experience meeting at 9 o'clock A. M. under the direction of Rev. W. B. Parsons, of Ohio. At 10:50 the Tennesseeans sang a number of stirring Gospel songs.

At 11 o'clock Rev. W. Wallace delivered a searching sermon from Luke xix:42, in which he showed—1. That the Gospel brings peace: 2. This Gospel must be known: 3. Time is given to receive this Gospel; 4. A rejection of the Gospel brings ruin.

At 2:50 "The Tennesseeans" treated the audience to some choice selections, which they rendered in the most exquisite manner to the delight of all present.

At three o'clock P. M., Rev. W. R. Parsons, of Ohio, delivered an excellent discourse from 1 Cor. 1, 2, 3, in which he showed: 1. The great elements of Christian experience, faith, hope and love. 2. The developments of these grand truths in the soul. 3. The object of our enjoyment of religion—to comfort and save others.

At seven o'clock the Tennesseeans sang some of their sacred melodies to the delight of all present.

At 7:45 Rev. John Cowl. D. D., delivered a powerful discourse on the Gospel theme.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW.

The programme for Sabbath services are as follows: First. A sunrise prayer meeting, commencing at 5½ o'clock A. M. Second. Sabbath School exercises from 8 to 9. Third. Love-feast from 9 to 10½. Fourth. Service of song by the "Tennesseeans" from 10½ to 11. Fifth. Preaching from 11 to 12 M., by Rev. L. W. Bates, D. D., of Baltimore.

Afternoon Services.—First. A German service at 1½ o'clock by Rev. W. Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Second. A service of sacred song from 3 to 3½. Third. Preaching at 3½ by Rev. S. F. Frazier, pastor of the Third U. P. Church of Pittsburgh, Pa. Fourth. Service of song by the "Tennesseeans" from 7 to 7½ in the evening. Fifth. Preaching at 7½ by Rev. W. R. Parsons, of Ohio.

The exercises of the day will be of the highest order, and cannot fail to interest every seeker after heavenly truth. The meetings are daily increasing, and the friends of Christ are looking for the best of results.

The cars on the Castle Shannon Railroad will run every half hour during the day to the encampment. Ample accommodations are provided for persons and horses on the ground. All lovers of sacred songs should hear these renowned singers in the tented grove.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE formal dedication of the Monongahela Valley Camp Ground takes place today.

REV. W. A. EDIE, of Baltimore, has been visiting friends in this vicinity. He is not in good health.

REV. A. B. LEONARD's health is improving in Saratoga. He is residing at Dr. Strong's Institute.

REV. H. S. BOYD has been licensed to preach by the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Cleveland.

DR. WHEELER, of the *Christian Advocate*, writes a caustic review of Archbishop Purcell's letter on the public schools.

REV. H. A. MCDONALD is soon to be installed Pastor of Liberty and Wooster (U. P.) charges, Presbytery of Mansfield.

REV. W. G. MOORHEAD, D.D., has declined a call to the United Presbyterian Church of Mansfield, Xenia Presbytery.

BISHOP SIMPSON passed through the city last evening on his way to Indianapolis, where he intends to spend the Sabbath.

REV. D. W. POOR, D. D., has accepted the office of Secretary to the Presbyterian Board of Education, to which he was recently elected.

REV. JOHN DEWITT will preach, for the last time as Pastor, in the Third Presbyterian church, to-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BISHOP PECK left for Latrobe Camp Meeting yesterday, and will remain there over Sunday. On Monday or Tuesday he will visit Camp Sewickley.

THE Second Presbyterian Church of this city has been very much improved, in its interior, during the summer vacation of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Howard.

REV. JAMES FULTON has been elected the second time as pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, notwithstanding that he declined the first call.

THE new East Ohio Conference will meet at Kenyon Chapel, Brownsville, (Rev. J. R. Mills, D. D., pastor,) September 20th, and will be presided over by Bishop Ames.

REV. DR. B. F. BROOKE will preach at the Allegheny Valley Camp meeting to-morrow (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. W. Smith at 2 P. M. The singing will be conducted by Prof. George M. Alexander.

THE North Pittsburgh District Conference will convene at 2 P. M., September 5, at Kittanning, Bishop Peck presiding. The Bishop will preach on Tuesday evening, and Dr. B. F. Brooks on Wednesday evening.

THE Central Presbyterian church, Smithfield street, has been handsomely re-frescoed and other important repairs have been made, so that it now presents an inviting appearance. Preaching Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. F. Leroy Senour.

OUR colored people of this vicinity are preparing to proceed in large numbers to Washington, Pa., to-morrow to attend the Dedicatory of the A. M. E. Church, of that town. Joseph Hilton, Esq., of the United States Marshal's office, has charge of the excursion, from the Union Depot.

REV. F. KRAMER, new pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, is meeting with marked success. The congregation have adopted a plan of enlargement of the church edifice of worship that will cost them about seven thousand dollars, have let the contract, and the mechanics are at work.

PITTSBURGH Conference of the M. E. Church meets at Butler Street Church (Rev. S. P. Woolf, pastor,) September 20th. Bishop Peck will preside, and make the appointments for Pittsburgh and vicinity. There will be changes in Christ Church, Trinity Church, Emory Church, Liberty street, and in other charges. Bishop Peck is also presiding at the Erie Conference, which meets at Thusville, October 4th.

REV. SAMUEL STEWARD WHITE, pastor of the Tenth U. P. Church, Philadelphia, died at his home in Bloomfield, Ohio, a few days ago, at the early age of thirty years. He was taken with typhoid fever, and, having a strong premonition of death, desired to end his days at home. He reached home greatly exhausted and survived but four days.

THE *United Presbyterian* opposes the putting on of an additional Sunday train from Leetsdale to the city, which has been numerously petitioned for. The opposition is based on the ground that, disorderly persons will leave the city at noon, disturb the peace and quiet of the valley, and return to the city on the evening train. At present, if they go down at noon they cannot return till next day.

THE colored Methodists of Little Washington will dedicate their new church on to-morrow, Bishop Wayman, of Baltimore, will be present and preach the dedication sermon. An excursion train will be run on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, leaving the city at 8:15 A. M., and returning after the evening services at the church in Washington. J. G. Hilton, who will be found at Marshal Hall's office to-day, can furnish tickets for the excursion at one dollar each.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Athletics are likely to drop out of the League next year, and objection is to made to the admission of the New Haven, Allegheny and other aspiring clubs. A new associatirn is to be formed, the price of admission to be twenty-five cents, and the clubs to bind themselves not to play with the League clubs. Quite a strong ring, it is said, has been formed, which will include the Buckeyes of Columbus, Alleghenys of Allegheny, Ætnas of Detroit, Harrisburgs of Harrisburg, Actives of Reading, Neshannocks of New Castle, St. Louis Red Stockings, Memphis Red Stockings, and other crack teams in the East. It is also stated on very good authority that certain gentlemen in Chicago and Philadelphia are interesting themselves in this movement, and will place first class nines in the field.

Next week the Pittsburgh end of the Connellsville Railroad will play the Connellsville end at Hazlewood, under the names of C. Donnelly, Vice President, and E. K. Hyndman, General Superintendent. It will be a lively game.

JOE Quest played short-stop for the Buckeyes in the Lousville game Wednesday and hit Devlin for two solid bases, besides doing some handsome base running. He made two out of the three runs for the Stucks, and is highly complimented by the Columbus papers for his playing.

The Alleghenys, the Buckeyes, and other clubs, are keeping a sharp watch over the movements of the Cincinnati and Louisville managers, who have already stolen three players out of association clubs, and are still "grafting."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The game of base ball between the Sponge Cups, of Pittsburgh City Hall, and the Blotters, of Allegheny City Hall, took place yesterday afternoon at Union Park. But five innings were played on account of the darkness, and the score then stood: Sponge Cups, 14; Blotters, 9. The S. C.'s are so elated that they have no objection to tackling the reporters, lawyers, doctors or any other professional nine outside the B. B. profession.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Carncross & Dixey at the Academy.

No one should forget that those prime favorites, Carncross & Dixey's splendid minstrels, are to open the new season, appearing at the Academy of Music every evening next week. They have played many times in Pittsburgh, and have never failed to draw crowds of the best class of people to their most enjoyable entertainments. The old favorites are still in the troupe, as well as many new ones. In all departments of minstrelsy the organization is *au fait*. Their programmes will be rich in gems of music and mirth, so that none who patronize them need fear that they will be bored.

CITY PRINTING.

Proceedings of the Committee Yesterday Afternoon—The "Dispatch" Bill Again Returned for Correction.

After several ineffectual attempts, the Printing Committee of City Councils succeeded in securing a quorum yesterday afternoon, and met in the city Clerk's office, Mr. John A. Fox in the chair.

Bids for furnishing 300 copies of the annual report of the Superintendent and Assessor of Water Rents were opened and the contract awarded to Dillon & Telford, of Sewickley, at $34 98.

The following bills were ordered to be filed: Stevenson & Foster, for printing circulars, &c., for $91 53; of Joseph M. Dick son, for circulars, &c., amounting to $12; of Moore & Nesbit, for printing 300 copies, amounting to $187 19; Stevenson & Foster, for printing a portion of the municipal record, amounting to $96 55; Dickson, McCalip & Co., for printing circulars, $2 50.

Considerable discussion ensued over a bill of the *Gazette* for advertising from November 1, 1875 to February 1, 1876, amounting to $811 60. It was finally ordered that $500 of the bill be paid, and the balance—a bill of extras—$311 60 was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Foley, Froelich and Mean for investigation and report.

The bill of the *Dispatch* bearing the following dates and sessions, which had been laid over from last meeting, was then taken up:

April 1.....	$167 40
"	32 47
June 1.....	60 20
July 1.....	42 20
August 1.....	52 43

The difficulty appears to hinge on whether tenlines nonpareil in the *Dispatch* contain seventy words. Messrs. Foley and Froelich contended that the terms of the ordinance plainly required seventy words to constitute a square, and that ten lines would not average seventy words.

Mr. Howe was allowed the floor to explain why ten lines nonpareil were taken as seventy lines, and intimated that if the city advertising done by the *Dispatch* was counted word for word the bill would be larger.

The Chair read the ordinance which requires distinctly that the words be counted.

Finally on motion of Mr. Froelich the bill was referred back for correction according to ordinance.

The bill of the *Freiheit's Freund* for advertising from May 1st till July 1st, of the present year, amounting to $119 99, was ordered to be paid.

A bill of the *Dispatch* for publishing advertisements from the Board of Viewers, amounting to $35, was ordered to be returned for correction in accordance with the terms of the ordinance.

A bill of the *Herald* Printing Company for $35 84 was also laid over.

Adjourned.

CITY GAS COMMITTEE.

Paying Semi-annual Bills—Dispute Over a Balance from the Pittsburgh Gas Company.

The Gas Committee of City Councils met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, Mr. J. G. Weldon in the Chair.

The following statement, certified before the Assistant Controller, was presented by the Pittsburgh Gas Company:

The city of Pittsburgh in account with the Pittsburgh Gas Company, Dr., to balance.....	$10,884 96
Gas furnished for six months, ending June 30, 1876, 21,278,474 feet at 75 cents per 1,000 feet.....	15,958 82
Repairs of lamps and posts for six months ending June 30, 1876.....	943 82
Thirty-six new lamps and posts with fittings complete, (same time) at $50 each.....	20,500 60

The credit account shows as follows:

By 6,250,000 feet free of charge at 75 cents per 1,000 feet.....	$ 4,687 50
	$24,993 10
	10,884 96
Total.....	$14,018 14

Mr. Littell objected to the balance of $10,884 96, which was the periodical custom of the Gas company to present.

The chair explained that it was the old Government tax which the company wanted to force the city to pay. The city had refused repeatedly, still the bill was re-presented.

After further discussion Mr. Bruce moved, to settle the whole matter, that the Gas company's bill be recommended to Councils for payment, provided bill for the balance of $10,884 96 be withdrawn by the Gas company, and that duplication give a receipt in full for all amounts due to July 1, 1876. Carried.

A petition was presented for the erection of fifteen new lamps on Carson street, South Side, from Saw Mill Run thence to city line. Referred to committee on South Side for report.

The bill of the West End Gas company was returned for correction.

On motion of Mr. Littell, it was resolved that the committee hereafter meet at two o'clock.

Adjourned.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

New Council Organized in Allegheny Last Evening.

J. H. Randall organized a Council of Sovereigns of Industry last night, in Allegheny, composed mostly of men working in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago shops.

The following officers were elected and installed:

President, W. S. Reed; Vice President, Mrs. A. Bowley; Secretary, Edward Jones, Treasurer, S. K Williams; Lecturer, Robert Morrow; Steward, James Glover; Assistant Steward; —, —; Outer Guard, James Heyl; Inner Guard, —. The Executive Committee—Edward Jones, J. Reily, Robt. Morrow and William Cowl.

Council adjourned to next Friday night, when Lecturer Randall will again expound the principles of the order, and add to the membership of the council. The council is named Allegheny City Council Sovereigns of Industry.

A council is to be organized at the locomotive works next week.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, held a large meeting in the Grant street school house last evening. Alderman John Burke presided, and John N. Neeb, Esq., acted as Secretary. On motion of Mr. James Renzlehausen it was decided to organize a marching club. Fifty men were then enrolled on the list, and the following committee appointed to receive further signatures: First precinct—Gottlieb J. Gross, Harry Steinmeyer and John Born. Second precinct—Alexander Dunlap, William Reed and John Gripp.

The meeting then adjourned until next Wednesday evening, when the committee were instructed to report.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

On Thursday evening last a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Wilkinsburg public school house, for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler club. Wm. Swissheim was elected temporary Chairman, and Robert W. Haven Secretary. In response to the loud calls for "Newmyer," (Hon. J. C.), that gentleman "rose to explain." The explanation was able, emphatic, solid and clear ringing. The speech was thoroughly characteristic of the speaker, and both were fully indorsed by the storm of applause that followed. A rousing meeting will be held at the same place on Monday evening, and a marching club will be organized.

THE FIFTEENTH-EIGHTEENTH WARDS.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards was held Thursday evening, to hear the reports of committees. J. M. Baltantine presided, and G. R. Pearson acted as Secretary. C. W. Lewis, from the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, made a report, which was adopted. It was resolved that the club would meet every Monday evening. There were reports received from the various committees organizing the club, and all were of the most encouraging character. A committee was appointed to procure a hall. A large amount of routine business was transacted. The Secretary was instructed to notify all committees to meet at Jos. Mitchell's office, this (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of organization.

COLORED CLUB AT MANSFIELD.

A colored club for Hayes and Wheeler was organized on Thursday evening, at Mansfield. Captain, John Douglass; First Lieutenant, David Coffin; Second Lieutenant, George Truby; Orderly Sergeant, John Grayson. The club enrolled thirty-seven members, and the name adopted was "Co. B, Mansfield Valley."

The Second Ward Hayes and Wheeler club of this city have concluded to defer their parade from this Saturday until next Thursday evening.

A meeting of the Second ward Republicans will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the North avenue school house to organize a marching club. A full attendance is desired.

The members of the Republican County Committee will please take note that a full meeting is desired for Tuesday next at headquarters. Two o'clock is the hour appointed for assembling.

The veteran soldiers of the county are called to meet on Monday evening at the Republican headquarters to make arrangements for the coming National Convention at Indianapolis.

The Storm Prince.

The Storm King was not around yesterday, but his son was. Rain fell in several places throughout the two cities, and in other parts appeared in a moneumary showers. On Spring Garden avenue the lightning struck a house, shooting down the chimney, through the floor to the cellar, but injuring nobody. At Union Park, where the Sponge Cups "waxed" the Blotters a mere sprinkle wet the ground, while at the corner of Chesnut and Ohio the embryo tempest tore up the cobble stones. The rain at Claremont piled the track with mud and drift, delaying the 5 P. M. train west nearly an hour. In this city the rain was heavy, with comparatively slight discharges of electricity.

THE CATHOLIC TROUBLES.

Card of the "Catholic Journal" Proprietors, Lay and Clerical.

The stockholders of the *Catholic Journal* publish in their issue of this week the following card in reference to the trouble between themselves and Bishop Tuigg:

The undersigned, editor of the *Catholic Journal*, has been instructed by the directors of said journal, at a meeting held on the 23d inst., to say:

First—That the *Journal* has been silent about the matter between itself and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg because the proprietors, both cleric and lay, have acted and intend to act in the matter in accordance with the teachings of our religion and the provisions made by our holy Church.

Second—That, as the expressed opinion of some persons seems to imply that the *Catholic Journal* is connected with or in favor of secret societies, the proprietors, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, declare that the *Journal* never was and never will be so connected; that the priests and laymen in this paper are as sincerely opposed to secret societies as any true sons of the Church.

Third—That, in particular, the article in the *United Presbyterian* published elsewhere, implies or expressly asserts what is utterly false. It is an insult to the laymen, and a still greater insult to the ten priests connected with the *Journal*. Any priest who would belong to a secret society would be subject to excommunication. And it would be an insult to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg to elsewhere that he would permit a priest so connected to exercise his ministry for one hour.

The *Catholic Journal* by its constitution is pledged never to be the organ or advocate of any society, secret or otherwise.

THOMAS S. CLARKE.

CITY HEALTH BOARD.

The Treasury—Illegal Night Soilers.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas in the chair.

The Treasurer, Dr. Backofen, reported that the City Treasurer had declined to issue a warrant for $2,000, and had only furnished $1,000. The minutes were changed to show that $1,000 was as yet due the Board.

The Health Officer stated that certain parties engaged in night soiling had violated the regulations of the Board, and he had consequently revoked their licenses.

Conrad Freund, one of the parties, appealed to the Board from this decision, but he Board unanimously sustained their officer.

After the transaction of some further minor business, the Board adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CRUDE OIL advanced twenty cents a barel yesterday.

THE skull of Murray, one of the Perrysville murderers, is at the Exposition.

HON. HUGH S. FLEMING, ex Sheriff, and ex Mayor of Allegheny, are registered in Paris.

THE rain yesterday afternoon was thrice welcome, as furnishing relief from the dust, the heat and the drought.

WM. CAMPBELL, a resident of Braddocks Fields, died suddenly on the Frank Forest, August 21, at Fulton, Tenn.

PROFESSOR J. W. POPE, the eloquent campaign singer, intends being present at he Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, at Indianapolis next week.

DR. RAHAUSER, within a day or two, has amputated the fingers on one hand of John Sully, who had them smashed while at work in a South Side mill.

ANTON SMITH, a carpenter, residing in the Fourteenth ward, at No. 57 Sawmill alley, fell from the roof of a building on Madison avenue yesterday morning, and broke his collar bone.

MR. CHARLES R. FENDRICH has been elected Secretary of the Real Estate Savings Bank, which position was made vacant by the resignation of Mr. George H. Holtzman.

W. J. SIMPSON, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Mrs. J. Simpson, was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Kreuter, in default of $1,000 bail, to await a hearing to day.

THE Pittsburgh Express on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was delayed two hours yesterday morning, by the fact hat portion of Martin's Ferry bridge had been carried away by the flood.

SENATOR MCCLELLAND and wife have returned home, after spending two weeks at the Centennial and Cape May. They were accompanied by a son and daughter, whom they left in Philadelphia visiting friends.

SOL. SCHOYER, Jr., Esq., and family have returned home from a six weeks' recreating tour in the East. A considerable portion of the time was spent at the Centennial and Cape May.

In the case of Turner Patterson, of Mercer county, indicted on a charge of passing counterfeit fractional currency, Commissioner McCandless yesterday took bail in he sum of $1,500.

MAJOR HARTZELL, Chief of Police, intends proceeding against those saloonkeepers who obstruct the sidewalks with empty beer kegs to advertise their business, and make the public believe their sales are large.

THE Criminal Court, with Judge Ewing on the bench, will resume jury trials on the first Monday of September; the Common Pleas No. 2 on the third Monday of September, and the Common Pleas No. 1 on the first Monday of October.

A LITTLE child of Morrow McClintock, of South Versailles, swallowed a mouthful of Paris green, which happened to be within its reach, and had it not been for the prompt action of a physician the little one's life would have been lost.

SUSAN M. SCALES and a man named Schwartz, each sent in a bill for five dollars for the damages of the Exposition yesterday for damages to their household by the balloon ascension on Thursday. The first was settled by giving claimant two dollars and two tickets to the Exposition; the latter for seventy-five cents.

JUSTICE BERRY, who was deputized to hold an inquest on the body of David Miller, who was killed on the Connellsville road on the 13th inst., has returned, and made his return to the Coroner yesterday, from which it appears that he held an inquest on the 14th inst., and found a verdict of accidental death.

QUITE a number of military aspirants, the majority of them well dressed, presented themselves for enlistment at the United States recruiting office, corner of Penn avenue and Garrison alley, yesterday, but were requested to postpone their ardor until Monday, when they will be allowed to don the blue, and sent to interview Sitting Bull.

JOHN MOORE, aged nine years, living in Hardscrabble, was rescued from drowning in the Monongahela, near the Brownsville boat landing, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. T. T. Armstrong. Almost at the same time, the boy's father had his leg broken by the falling of a large stone on the member, while he was at work on the Brownsville avenue road.

A NUMBER of ladies and gentlemen, the latter connected with the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the two cities, visited, by invitation, the Westmoreland County Almshouse on Thursday, and were hospitably entertained. The visitors expressed themselves delighted with the workings of the institution.

DEPUTY SHERIFF J. P. CHARLTON, of Washington county, arrived at the penitentiary with five convicts yesterday. The names of the prisoners are as follows: Thomas Jones, larceny, three years; James Couch, larceny, three years; West Mickey, colored, larceny, three years; Davis Wheeler, colored, larceny, two years; Andy Skinner, colored, larceny, two years.

PROF. R. LEONHART has just issued a new and very ingenious method of teaching the scales to beginners. His work is compressed into four pages of ordinary sheet music paper, and is entitled "The Scales Made Easy." The Professor claims that he gains immensely, in time and labor, over the old system. Every teacher of music should have a copy. Mellor sells them for twenty-five cents each.

THE Masonic Mutual Benefit Association have elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Wm. Scott, Geo. C. McLean, John D. Biggert, Wm. H. Slack, Col. Thos. Howard, Geo. Glass, Milton Church, C. Shidle, Alfred Slack, C. W. Batchelor, John Heath, J. D. Momeyer, Geo. W. Clay, C. A. Sheffer, P. Keil, Jr., Jas. Brown, C. H. Lee, John Dunwoody, John M. Scott, M. L. Baum, Jas. T. McIntosh, M. Hunnings, Wm. C. Moreland, Alex. P. Newon, Atlee V. Coale.

SHERIFF WRAY, of Westmoreland, intends to take, on next Monday, Topper and Sackett, two professionals, from the Western Penitentiary, where they are now confined for burglary, to stand their trial at the coming term of that county court on a similar charge. Topper is now serving his fifth and Sackett his second term. The cause in action is the robbery of Wray & Ashbaugh's store at Leechburg. Why not wait until their present terms expire?

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

Three Sunday Excursion Trains to the Monongahela Valley Camp-meeting.

Round trip tickets only 40 cents. This is the only direct route *to the grove*. Trains leave Fourth avenue and Try street at 8:45 A. M. and 12:40 P. M. and South Side depot at 5:27 P. M. *Returning trains after each service.*

The Tennessee Revivalist Singers.

This famous band of vocalists is now at the Castle Shannon Camp Meeting, where they daily sing their sweet songs of Zion. Lovers of sacred melody should not fail to embrace the opportunity of enjoying this feast of religious song, embracing also the spiritual songs of Moody and Sankey. No such immense audiences were ever seen before as were attracted by this band to Rond Lake and Martha's Vineyard last year. Great programme for Sunday. Secure excursion tickets at office of Castle Shannon Company's Incline. Sunday train leaves every twenty minutes.

Fashionable Garments.

Gentlemen in search of a first-class merchant tailoring establishment will do well to call on Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. Mr. T. is prepared to make to order any article in the line of fashionable garments for gentlemen's wear at the lowest prices of the season, and guarantees the best satisfaction in every particular. A full line of the latest style of piece goods to select from.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY CAMP GROUND, PATTERSON'S GROVE.

Monongahela River Route.

Steamer Chieftain will leave wharf boat foot of Grant street, on Sunday morning at eight o'clock. Steamer Geneva return will leave camp grounds at Patterson's Grove at 5:30 P. M.

Fare, round trip, 40 cents.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

Special Notice.

For the accommodation of attendances to the evening services at Patterson's Grove M. E. camp meeting, the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run a special evening train, daily, commencing August 24th, leaving camp ground station, Saltsburg, at 10:25 P. M., (city time,) arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:30 P. M. This is the only train carrying passengers from evening services. Those desirous of attending the evening service should take the train leaving the B. & O. R. R. Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, at 6:20 P. M. Nine trains daily direct to camp ground leave Pittsburgh, (city time,) at 6:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:20 A. M., and 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:10, 6:20 P. M. Return leaving Saltsburg at 5:59, 6:57, 7:37, 11:56 A. M., and 1:14, 5:16, 6:45, 10:25 P. M. Excursion tickets will be issued at forty cents. Tickets good during time of camp meeting.

Interesting to Glass Men.

A special auction sale of moulds, tools, wagons, chairs, pots, &c., used in the manufacture of Window glass. See advertisement of Wm. Frank & Sons, on fourth page.

Headquarters Campaign Goods.

The Opera Hat House, 272 Liberty street, has obtained an enviable reputation for turning out the neatest outfits at the very lowest living rates. Their make of these goods never fail to get all orders where they are compared with others. It has been the custom to make these articles in a slop hap hazard manner, but that time is no more Nine-tenths of the outfits used in the Centennial campaign last fall were manufactured by this firm, and were remarked for their elegance of design and workmanship. Agents for the Abestos Torch; burns twelve hours.

Camp Meeting

Twelve miles from the city, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, is now open. Trains leave Fourth avenue and Try street at 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 3:57 and 5:52 P. M. daily (except Sunday). Sunday excursion trains leave Fourth avenue and Try street at 8:45 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., and South Side depot at 5:27 P. M. Round trip tickets only 40 cents.

MR WALTER ANDERSON,

Merchant Tailor, No 1 Fifth Avenue,

Has just opened his first invoice of fall goods, suitable for gentlemen's garments. The fabrics are of the very best, and the styles the latest and most desirable.

The cutting and style of work executed at this house being of the highest order, and prices so reasonable.

Mr. Anderson is already booking fall orders.

Gentlemen who desire to dress well, should not overlook this establishment.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the following steamer Elysia at Liverpool; National line steamer Erin at New York.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY CAMP MEETING.

Three Special Sunday Trains on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway

Leave Fourth avenue and Try street at 8:45 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., and South Side depot at 5:27 P. M. This is the only direct route to the camp. Round trip tickets only forty cents. Returning trains after each service.

A Most Desirable Chance.

Messrs. William Frank & Sons, auctioneers, will sell, on Monday, August 28th, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of window glass, bottles, boxes, &c., at warehouse of the late C. Ihmsen & Sons, 133 First avenue. See advertisement.

Cape May Prices—Columbia.

Encouraged by the reduction made the beginning of this season the COLUMBIA will further reduce her rates on and after August 21st, 1876, to 50 per day for all transient guests, and arrange specially with families and parties making an extended stay, while the house shall fully sustain its well known and popular reputation. GEORGE J. BOLTON,

Proprietor.

CAPE MAY, August 18, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXCURSIONS TO THE Monongahela Valley